THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 2380.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE.

COONVERJEE CURSETJEE...Plaintiff.

vs.

DADABHOY MOTTABHOY RANEENA..... } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday next, the 21st Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, a Dwelling House of three stories, assessed No. 125, covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, the property of the abovenamed Defendant, situate within the Town walls, in Bazar Gate Street, near Manockjee Sett's Augeary, and adjoining to a House belonging to Manockjee Muncherjee.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
17th October, 1834.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•સુદ્રીમ કોરટમોથી
શરીફનું•વેચાણ

પલી•શાહજ
ઝાવશાજ•ખરશેદજી •• ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર
દાદાભાઇ•મોદાભાઇ•રાંનીનાં•જવાબ•દેનાર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મંગલવારે•તારીખ ૨૧ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાં નીએ•પાછલ•પોહોરનાં•ફલાક ૪ નાં•અંદાં મીલફતજે•તાંહાંજ•તરણ•માલનુ•ધેકેર•એક નંબર ૧૨૫ વાલુ•નલીઆંલુ•ઢાંકેલુ•જે કાંજ• કેનુ•હોએ•તે•શ ઠે•જકેર•લીલાંકુ•ફરીને• વેચશે એ•મીલફત•ઉપર•ફકેલા•જવાબ• દેનારનીજે•તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો•બજારનાં•દરવાજ નાં•મોકેલામો•માંણેકજી•શેઠની•અગીઆરી આગલ•તથા•માંણેકજી•મેનચેરજીનાં•ધેકેરની પડોશમોજે ❀

જે—એલ—ફીલીપશ
શરીફ.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શરીફની•આફીશ
તા• ૧૭ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૪ ❀

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the Several persons afternamed, all now Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay, and that they have also fiele assignments of their estates and effects in my office, vizt.

ABDOOL MUSSON bin MAHOMED, formerly residing near the Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay.

YHEAR MAHOMED ABDULLA, formerly residing in the market in ABDUL SALAM street, without the Fort of Bombay.

A. FERRIER,
For D. B. SMITH, *Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort,
Bombay, 15th October, 1834.

BENGAL TENTS.—Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual, on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has invariably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co. *Futtyghur, August*, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House, called the Shrubberry, on the Breach Cand road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson, C. B.

Also, a House in Meadow Street.

Ditto, one ditto, in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 18th October 1834.

COLUMN proposed to be erected in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, in honour of the late Major General Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. &c. &c.

At a General Meeting of the Friends of the late Major General Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. &c. &c. held at the Crown Inn, Langholm, on the 21st day of August, 1833, *Colonel Pasley, C. B. in the Chair,*

IT WAS RESOLVED,

That a Column not less than 50 feet in height, with an appropriate inscription, shall be erected on the summit of WHITAW, also called Langholm Hill, being one of the most conspicuous situations in Eskdale, to commemorate the splendid talents, public services, and private virtues, of the late Sir JOHN MALCOLM; and that it shall be built of the handsome and durable white freestone which is found on the spot.

Subscriptions received at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO., where may be seen the Reports of Proceedings and List of Subscriptions already received.

Bombay, 18th October, 1834.

FOR SALE---AT BYCULLA HOUSE,

THE greater part of Mr. TRASH'S household Furniture; may be seen any day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten, and four o'clock. Any person desirous of purchasing a part, by leaving a Memorandum with the people at the House specifying the same, will have it sent to them by Messrs. FRITH AND BOMANJEE, free of expense.

Part of the Furniture which has been made to order within the last ten months, or otherwise purchased new, within that period, will be sold at a reduction of 12 per cent upon the original cost, the remainder, which has been some time in use, but in very good order, will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.—Terms Cash, as at an auction.

A high caste Grey Arab Horse and Buggy, either together or separate: The latter has recently been thoroughly repaired and painted; also a green coloured Barouche and pair of large Brown Horses, either together or separate, and one or both Horses. For particulars respecting the conveyances and Horses, apply to Mr. COLLETT, in whose hands the Buggy is.

Byculla, 18th October, 1834.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

IN the SECOND CLASS. Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at the undermentioned Prices. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

TERMS, CASH.

Whole Tickets.....	Rs.	95.
Half....ditto.....	„	48.
Quarter ditto.....	„	24.
One eighth do.....	„	12.

Bombay, 18th October, 1834.

FOR SALE AT POONA,

TWO Tile-roofed Bungalows and outhouses, excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N. E. side. For particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona, or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY,

A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks, of Malwa breed, and large size. For particulars apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 18th Oct., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	25 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	"	14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

18th Oct., 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—they will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારની•એલચીનુ• કંતરાકટ•કાલની•મોશમનુ•પુરૂ•થશે•તેથી• કેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને•શતાકે•તે•ઉપરથી•નવી મોશમની•પેદાએશની•એલચી•વીશે•પરપોજ લો•તારીખ ૧ લી•જાનીવારી•શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી•લેશે ❀

એ•માલનો•જથો•કમેશોનાં•શરેશતા• પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની•એવરેજ• એ ટલે•શરાશરી•ઉતરેકે•તે•દર•એક • ખાંડી• અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની•જાણવી ❀

એલચી•જાત•જાતની•જુદી•વીની•કાડવા નો•જે•શરેશતો•કતો•તે•કવેપકે•કાડી•નાંખે એકે•ને•બધો•જથો•એકંદર•એકેદમો•વધુ• કીમત•જેકોજ•રૂપીયા ૪૭૫ એકે•ચારશો • પનચોતેરથીબી•અડકો•ભાવ•આપશે•તેને • વેચાતો•આપશે•ને•તે•માલ•શાદરીની•મુડી મો•બાંધી•વાંકાણ•ઉપર•શરેશતા•પરમાંણે• શરકારનાં•ખરચે•ચડાવી•આપશે ❀

આવતા•ફેબરવારી•મહીનાંથી•જકાડો•ઉ પરથી•એલચીઓ•ઉતારવા•માંડશે•તે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએ•મહીનાંનીએ•બધી•રાશ•આ પેઆમો•આવશે ❀

જેનુ•પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થશે•તે•ઘણીએ•રૂ પીયા ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત•રાખવા•તથા•માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએને•દીને•શરકારની•વ ખારોમોથી•નકી•ઉચકી•લજશેતો•તે•અના મત•રૂપીયા•ચુકેગારીમો•જશે•તથા•કંતરા કટ•રદ•તથા•બાતેલ•થશે ❀

નમુનો•જેવો•હોએ•તથા•એ•વીશે•કાંઇ• પુછવુ•હોએતો•હેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને•મલેઆ થી•અથવા•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે ❀

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર• ખાતાનો•ચુમાશતો
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનુ•વેપાર•ખાતુ
આલપઇ•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR Sale, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. Bank of England Notes of £50, £20, £10, and £5, at Rs. 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 18th October, 1834.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the evening of Friday, the 10th, or the morning of Saturday, the 11th, from Captain SIMPSON'S Bunglow, on the Esplanade—A Wire haired white English Terrier; Brown ears; Fox cut; his tail very white and peculiarly thick; answers to the name of *Crib*—Whoever will bring him to Capt. Simpson's Bungalow will be rewarded.

Bombay, 17th Oct., 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. "*Destournell's Cos. Claret,*" in cases of 1, 1½, 3, and 6 dozens, lately imported per "*L'Oriental,*" from Bordeaux, at the reduced price of 20 Rs. per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 18th Oct., 1834.

MESSRS. HAMILTON and Co. have just received direct from London, an elegant assortment of the newest and most fashionable Jewellery and Plated Ware, Silver Hunting Watches, splendid Musical Boxes, real Tortoise-shell Dress Combs, &c. &c. to all of which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 17th October, 1834.

A PERSON about to sail by an early Ship would take charge, to England, of ONE OR TWO LITTLE BOYS. Reference to the Rev. H. JEFFREYS, Parsonage, is kindly permitted.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 18th October, 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a variety of Property, consisting of as follows, viz:—

Tortoise-shell Snuff Boxes, Silver Eye Glasses, Silver Bladed Knives, Mother O'Pearl Spectacles, Silver Tooth Picks, Ladies' Gold Seals, Salt Spoons, Breast Pins, Opera Glasses, Butter Knives, and a variety of articles of "Bijouterie."

ALSO,

About 100 Piecess of Prime York Hams, Sides of Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, Laces, Cutlery, Plated Branches for Wall Shades, French Letter Paper, Wooden Pencils, a variety of Piece Goods, Large sized (new) Scales and Weights, &c. &c.

At noon, any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

ON Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., are desired to submit for sale by public aution, the following carriages, vizt:

A new London built Poney Phaeton, built with the best materials, having a driving Box in front, and particularly calculated for an outstation.

A London built Phaeton in good repair, having been recently lined and put in order, with Hood, Lamps, &c. complete

A capital strong serviceable second hand Phaeton.

The whole of the above conveyances may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

ON Friday next, the 24th Inst. at Noon, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public Auction, in a Godown belonging to Messrs. BECKWITH and Co., situated in Apollo's Street, about 300 dozens of Allsopp's Pale Burton Ale, which was bottled in the latter end of 1833, and is now in perfection for present use.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

ON Monday, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence Mazagon, (next to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Esq.) the Household Furniture and Property of J. A. Maxwell, Esq. M. D. about to proceed to Europe. The same comprizes Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Breakfast, Card, and Pembroke Tables, Handsome Couches, Chairs, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Books, an 8 day Clock, by McCabe, (goes remarkably well) Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, Bengal Matting—nearly new, Cooking Utensils, Table Linnen, Stable Furniture, a London built Barouchette, with a pair of steady going Horses and Harness complete, a collection of valuable Plants, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, on Friday, the 24th October, instant, and following days.

Nesbit Lane, 18th October, 1834.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co., have recently received, a very extensive assortment of Staffordshire Ware of the very best description, comprising Elegant "Porcelain," Dinner Services, "Semi Stone" Ditto, and Queen's Ware, ditto, for 48 Persons, complete in every respect; also Breakfast sets of the same material, together with a few elegant Dessert services.

F. B. and Co., beg to recommend th[is] services to the notice of Messes and fa[mi]lies for the elegance and richness with wh[ich] whole are got up, and from the c[er]tainty of their being so amply supplied [with] principal Dishes, as to render th[em] or Plated ones, generally unne[ces]sary moderate.

PERCUSSION GUNS ON NEW PRINCIPLE.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have received by the *Boyne*, a small Invoice of Grierson's Percussion Cap Guns, which they can recommend as being got up in superior style of finish.

The construction of the Lock is very peculiar and deserves attention; and the whole are for sale at the rooms of the Advertizers at moderate rates. They have also for sale a few of Dollond's (genuine) Achimmatic Telescopes, (or "day and night glasses") and Portable or Military Telescopes.

CYLINDER CANNISTER GUNPOWDER.

FROM W. F. BURTON, TUNBRIDGE MILLS, on the CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES, of SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, *Bart.*

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have just received their annual supply of the above Powder, by the Ship *Arab*, which they are selling at Rupees 24 per dozen.

N. B. Any quantity taken less than one dozen, will be charged at the rate of 2½ Rs. per Cannister of one lb.

Nesbit Lane, 18*th October*, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 23d Oct. YATES AND CO., will sell by public Auction, about 35 cases of fresh imported Pickles, several casks of Cyder, 50 Jars of large and small size Red Herrings, a few pairs of Ladies' Shoes, a large quantity of Red and Yellow Ochre, 200 dozens of Beer in quarts, a lot of Dutch and Gloucester cheese, 50 Dozen of Castor Oil, a large assortment of slightly damaged bottled fruits, 200 gross of Tobacco Pipes, 100 Kegs of America Pickled Mackarel, some good fine flour, some prime kitts of rounds of Beef, with Tongue—sround and thin, 25 boxes of Mathematical Instruments, and 20 dozen Brass Cocks, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A second-hand Shigram, a second-hand Chariott, a Chesnut Saddle or Buggy Horse, a black Poney, a second-hand buggy and any other cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,

FINE American Biscuit, and Apples for Pies and Tarts, of very excellent quality; also Cyder in Bottles.

Apply to YATES and Co.

NEW CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

ON Thursday next, the 23d Oct., at 1 P. M., YATES and Co. will put up for public Sale, a new English built Phaeton and a handsome Landaulette; neither has been used.

Meadow Street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexpectionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen		
Port.....at	Rs. 24	per doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum,....at	12	"
Holland's Gin in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 18*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's—Double Barrell Percussiou Guns (copper caps), from Wm Mills, in Mahogany cases with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BE it known that—The HOUSE situated near the Dutch Bunder, at Surat, which was recently published in the Bombay Courier of the 27th September, 1834, to be let, or sold, by Mr. JOHN MORAES at Damaun, had been mortgaged by the late Mr. MANUEL FRANCIS ANDREW, to the late Mr. JOHN HYKOOP, and the limited time specified in the Mortgage Bond, having long since expired, the said House in now, by virtue of the said Bond, the sole property of the Heirs of the late Mr. JOHN HYKOOP. The said Mr. John Moraes having no inheritable right, or thority to let or sell, the said House.—therefore hereby made known, that if son or persons purchase the said House, thereof, it will be at their Peril and

edabad, 8*th October*, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small uppe-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.

Di o, do. in Mazagon, at the foot of Storm all and Belmont.

Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 16*th Oct.*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

A Bungalow at Poonah, in the Cantonment, near the Regimental Hospital, and adjoining the Bungalow of Captain Penefather, now tenanted by Captain Darby of the Queen's Royal Regiment, (the property of Doctor J. Ramsay of H. M. 40th, who proceeded to England)—rent moderate (thirty Rupees per mensum) For particulars, apply to Messrs. COWASJEE, AND HORMAJEE JEEVAJEE, opposite to Messrs. T. Crawford and Co., Bombay, or to JAHANGIER MONOCKJEE, Shopkeeper, Poona.

Bombay, 17*th October*, 1834.

ANY Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, may hear of advantageous terms of passage, by applying at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine fast sailing BARQUE "ARAB" of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander; to sail in all this month. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers.—Apply to Captain SPARKES, at the office of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 17*th October*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL—TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INST.

THE Ship "*Robert*," H. Blyth, Commander, 310 Tons Register. Built at Dundee, sails fast, and has good accommodations for a few passengers.—Apply at the office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, and CO.

Bombay, 18*th October*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, W. S. STOCKLEY, H. C. S. commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be dispatched for the above port from the 10th to 20th Proximo. Apply to Captain STOCKLEY, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE New Ship MALABAR, 650 Tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER, is expected to arrive here early in November, and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 18*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 18*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 18*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 18*th Oct.* 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1834.

No. 417.—Captain J. Fawcett, assistant adjutant general, Southern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health, from the date of his embarkation, and is permitted to embark from the Southern Concan.

No. 418.—Lieutenant F. N. B. Tucker of the 14th rgeiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Hindoostan, on private affairs, from the 15th October till 15th April next.

No. 419.—An order by brigadier general B. Kennett, dated the 15th ultimo, appointing captain H. Cracklow, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to temporary command of the troops at Veerpor, during the absence of captain Forbes on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1834.

No. 420.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following proclamation issued from the general department, under this date, be republished in general orders:—

PROCLAMATION.

The Hon'ble Edward Ironside, esquire, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as Fourth Member of this government, under the usual salute from the garrison.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the accustomed honours of a member of government, be continued to be paid to the Hon'ble William Newnham, esquire, during the period of his residence at the presidency

No. 421.—Captain W. Stirling, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

No. 422.—Lieutenant J. Kilner, assistant to the inspecting engineer in the Deccan, is permitted to visit the presidency, on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 23rd instant to the 23rd proximo.

No. 423.—An order issued by brigadier general W. Gilbert, dated the 30th ultimo, granting leave to captain Gibson, commissary of stores, Southern division, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, from the 10th ultimo to the 31st instant, and appointing lieutenant S. Turnbull, of the artillery, to act as commissary of stores, during his absence, is confirmed

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1834.

No. 424.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the entertainment of the following establishments, at the undermentioned stations, during the period of the artillery practice:—

	Store & park	*Serjeants.*	*Laboratory men.*
Ahmednuggur	1		2
Ahmedabad	1		2
Bhooj	"		2
Belgaum	"		1
Deesa	"		1
Poona	"		2
Sholapoor	"		1

No. 425.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution in the general department, under date the 8th instant, to appoint assistant surgeon A. Gibson, vaccinator of the North East division of Guzerat, to be vacinator in in the Deccan; and assistant surgeon B White, acting vaccinator in the Deccan, to be vaccinator in the North East division of Guzerat.

No. 426—Major J. H. Dunsterville, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, and is permitted to retain his appointment as agent for clothing the army, until the 1st of January next, should he not earlier vacate it, in consequence of his promotion to a regimental lieutenant colonelcy.

No. 427—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, be published in general orders:—*Letter of the 30th April*, 1834, No 28.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, on your establishment:—

Lieut. Charles Lucas,
Lieut. T. G Fraser.
Ensign Alexander Morison,

2. We have granted to ensign Henry S. Gunter, of your invalid establishment, an extension of his furlough, for twelve months.

3. Lieutenant R. W. Chichester, of your establishment, has also been granted a further extension of of leave, for six months.

Letter dated the 21st of May 1834, No. 31

Para.—We have permitted captain T. R. Wynter, to return to his duty, on your establishment.

No. 428;—The following native promotion is made:—

9th regiment native infantry.

Color havildar Hurjee Kopkur to be jemedar, *vice* Shaik Sabon deceased—Date of rank 23d Sept. 1834

No 429.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant J. Bale, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to be line adjutant at Ahmedabad, under the provisions of government general order No. 342, of 1834, vice Parsons resigned the situation.—Date of appointment 27th Sept 1834.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1834.

No. 430—Senior second lieutenant T. C. Pownoll of the regiment of artillery, is ranked from the 25th September 1834, vice Cannon deceased.

No. 431.—Charles Norris esq. chief secretary, having returned to the presidency, will resume charge of the duties of secretary to government, in the military department.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1834.

No. 432.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of June 1834, No. 38, be published in general orders:—

1. We have permitted lieutenant R. F. Bourchier, to return to his duty, on your establishment.

2. We have permitted lieutenant Edward R. Prother of your establishment, to remain six months longer in this country.

No 433.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased, by a resolution passed in the political department, under date the 11th instant, in obedience to orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to discontinue Porebunder as a government command, and to abolish the appointment of captain Benbow; that officer is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 434.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department, to appoint major T. Powell, of His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal regiment, to be private secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, from the date of the departure of captain the Hon'ble F. G. Upton, for the Cape of Good Hope.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secretary.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th October, 1834.

Charles Norris, esq. chief secretary to government, having returned to the presidency, has resumed charge of the secret, political, and military departments.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint major T. Powell, to be private secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, from the date of the departure of captain the Honorable F. G. Upton, for the Cape.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint G. W. Anderson esq. senior puisne judge of the court of suddur dewannee foujdary adawlut.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following appointments:—

The reverend E. P. Williams, chaplain at Deesa, to be chaplain at Ahmedadad, on being relieved by the reverend G. Pigott, and to visit Baroda once in two months, and Hursole once in three.

The reverend G. Pigott, acting chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, is relieved from that duty from the 1st proximo, and appointed chaplain at Deesa, visiting Surat on his way and performing divine service there on two successive Sundays. The duties of Colaba and the harbour are so be performed by the two chaplains of St. Thomas's church, agreeably to the arrangement existing prior to Mr. Pigott's temporary appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant lieutenant A. H. Nott, of the Indian navy, a furlough to Eugland, for three years, under the existing regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1834.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to accompany that officer, on deputation, to Nassick.

Bombay Castle, 14th October, 1834.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, sub-collector of Hoobly, has with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, proceeded in to the districts, on duty, accompanied by Mr. A. Campbell, the assistant, attached to his department.

Mr. J. Gordon, 2nd assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation in the Kupperwunj purgunnah, for such further period as may be necessary, for the completion of the enquiries, on which he is at present engaged.

Bombay Castle, 15th October, 1834.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, to act as collector of Tanna.

Mr. G. J. Blane, assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Marhatta Country; is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. G. Giberne, collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. Borradaile, having been nominated, at the desire of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a member of the committee for the revision of the transit duties in India, his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government.

Mr. J. W. Jackson, to be acting collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. Kirkland, to be acting sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. W. W. Bell to be acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. M. Davies, to be acting second assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

MEETING OF MR. NEWNHAM'S FRIENDS.

(Communicated for the Courier.)

There will be a meeting of the Friends of Mr. Newnham in the Rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most appropriate manner of testifying, on his approaching departure for his native country, their regard for one to whom the Society of this place is so much indebted for the promotion of its pleasures, and of whose hospitality and kindness, so many have largely partaken,

Friday, 17th October, 1834

HIGH WATER TABLE.—18TH OCT. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	11 17	11 36
Sunday	11 53	0 10
Monday	0 15	0 21
Tuesday	0 39	0 57
Wednesday	1 17	1 38
Thursday	2 00	2 23
Friday	2 50	3 18

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.	BUY.
Six per cent Remitable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107¾	108
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107¼	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	110
Third five per cent Loan	110	110¼
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100½	101¼
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221½	222
Sovereigns each	10¾	11

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Minster, 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. John Crofton, H. M. 6th Regt., from Cutch.
Lieut. W. Trevelvan, 2d Cavalry, from Poonah.
Lieut. E. P. Del'Hoste, Staff, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Cleather, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Colabah, on Thursday, the 16th instant, Mrs. Malvery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Jeffries, Mr. William Portlock, to Miss Franscina Henrietta Barnes.

DEATHS.

At Deesa, on Tuesday, the 7th October, 1834. Captain James Gell, of H. M. 6th or Royal Warwickshire Regiment; deeply regretted.

At Khandallah, on the morning of the 5th instant, Robert Walters, Esq. 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, aged 30 years.

At Ellichpoor, on Thursday, the 2nd October, by Major H. B. Smith, Commanding the division, Lieut. Charles Macleod, of H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major Allan Roberts, of the Madras Establishment.

bOn the 17th instant, Catherine, the wife of Mr. Wm

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Allan, Assistant to the Collector of Customs, aged 19 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vellore, on the 29th September, S. Higginson, Esq, Surgeon, 9th Regiment N. I., to Miss Mary Anne Sheppard, Niese of the late Lieut. Colonel H. Downes, of the Madras Army.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampore via Ganjam, on the 22d September, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel S. I. Hodgson, of a Son.—At Hurryhur, on the 12th September, the Lady of Major W. P. Cunningham, Commanding 24th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.—At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 24th September, the Lady of Captain Geils of the Artillery, of a Son.—At Black Town, on the 28th September, the Wife of Serjeant Major A. Fitzgerald, 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam on Saturday the 27th September, Mary Jane Boyes, Spinster, youngest Daughter of the late Captain William Boyes, H. M. 76th Regiment of Foot, aged 26 years.—On the 18th September, between Poonary and Calicut, the Infant Son of Captain Law, Superintending Engineer Malabar and Canara.—At Faleceo, in Cannanore, Mr. Miguel Moreira, aged 77 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 24th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. George Burnett, to Mrs. Frances Perry.—At Calcutta, on the 25th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. Joseph Chaplin, Watchmaker, to Miss Jane Armstrong.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d September, Mr. Robert George Moore, aged 60 years.—At Calcutta, on the 24th September, Isabella, the youngest Daughter of Mr. F. J. Galbraith, aged 2 years and 10 months.—At Calcutta, on the 25th September, Master Charles Henry Williamson, Son of Mr. Duncan Williamson, aged 1 year and 6 months.—On the 19th September, while proceeding up the River, Captain T. L. Egerton, of the Invalid Establishment.—At Singapore, on the 15th August, Mr. James H. Wilson, Commander of the Bark *Orissa*.—At Vellore, on the 13th September, Mary, the wife of Mr. Deputy Commissary George Gibson, aged 50 years.—At Sea, on board the *Lord William Bentinck*, on the 28th October, Ensign G. J. Strettell, of the Infantry.—At Sea, on the passage from England, on the 6th August, Anna Maria, the Lady of Captain W. N. Pace, 52d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 33 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16th.—Brig Regia, J. C. Batta, Master, from Galle, the 25th Sept. Left the Steamer *Forbes* on the 2d Oct. in Lat. 7°33'N. and Long. 72°8'E.

Passengers.—Mr. James Walters and Mr. Henry Brown, Mariners.

" 17th.—American Brig Lady Sarah, Jacob Kitbridge, Master, from Zanzibar, 25th Sept. 1834.

Passengers.—Two European Seamen, Mr. Jos. Keen and Mr. David Brown.

DEPARTURES,

Oct. 15th—Portuguese Brig Estrella De Demao, Moossajee Vellajee, Naiquedah, to Demaun.

" Do.—Portuguese Brig Flor de Inhambane, Velljee, Esmaljee, Naiquedah, to Demaun.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Robert, Boyne, Cestrian, Gilmore, and Princes Charlotte.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Rampertap, Good Success, Regia, and Lady Sarah.

AMERICAN—Ship Corvo,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 27. Ship *Coromandel*, T. Boyes, from London 27th May, Portsmouth 31st ditto, and Madras 20th September.

Passengers from London.—Mrs. Sturt; Mrs. Gilbert and infant; Captain Srurt, B. N. I. Captain Smalpage, ditto Cavalry; Captain Ewart, ditto Artillery; Lieutenant Gilbert, H. M. 26th Regiment; Lieutenant Sturt, Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon H. M 3d Regiment; Reverend Mr. St. Leger, Mr. R. St. Leger, Mr. Chadwick. Mr Skinner, Mr. More and Mr. Gierau; Mr. Hamilton, Pilot Service.—*From Madras:* Lieutenant S. H. Metcalfe.

DEPARTURES.—September 26. Ship *Sterling*, John Barnett, for Isle of France.—Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, R. A. J. Roe, for Madras and Colombo.—*Vessels expected to sail:* Ship *Edward*, R. Heaviside, for Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days—Ship *Nusrat Shaw*, Thos. Steuart, for Bombay, in a day or two.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1834.

As the recent advices from England afford a flattering prospect to the advocates of steam communication with this country, we are induced to take up the subject once more, though we are aware it has become almost repulsive to many from the numerous disappointments it has recently occasioned.—The object of our present notice is a pamphlet which has just issued from the Press, by Mr. Crawford of the civil service, entitled "Observations on Steam Communication between India and Suez." The author, as many of our readers must be aware, has taken deep interest in the question to which it relates, and we believe was among the first who turned their attention to it in India. At the same time, having been at a distance from any of the presidencies he was unable to take a part in the recent discussions between the steam committees, and may therefore be considered as impartial an individual as could well be selected in this country to give an opinion the question at issue between them. This, however, is not the only qualification he possesses for that purpose. Long and intimately acquainted with the commerce of this country, its wants and peculiarities, and having had the most extensive experience in every thing connected with shipping, he has brought a rare degree of practical knowledge to assist in the investigation of points on which, owing to its absence, the wildest speculations have been indulged, and followed up, as we have recently seen, with a temerity almost incredible.

With such advantages, Mr. Crawford has entered into an examination of the principal plans that have been laid before the public for steaming to Suez, with "an earnest desire", to use his own words "for the eventual adoption of such a course as shall on full and mature consideration promise to secure the greatest extention of the benefits of steam navigation to all India, that a due regard to the cost of such extension shall seem to justify. In this the plans advocated by Capt. Wilson and Mr. Greenlaw are noticed by him in the first place; the letter of the Calcutta steam committee to the supreme government, in which the scheme they have subsequently acted on is developed, is then carefully examined by itself; and the pamphlet concludes with two tables showing the distance of various places under the presidencies of Madras and Bengal from Bombay, the course of dawk between those places and Bombay at the average rate, and the amount of postage chargeable on letters from Suez to such places via Bombay compared with that which would be leviable viâ the other Presidencies on the addition of an equivalent for the increased distance and charge of conveyance to them.

It is impossible for us to give Mr Crawford's remarks on these plans and data in our limited space; but we may observe, as regards rapidity of transmission, that he comes to the conclusion, after a series of the most accurate calculations, that "full four fifths of all India will be indebted to Bombay under whatever equitable arrangements are made for the general interests, for a quicker receipt of their letters from England than by any route embracing a different port which has yet been brought under public consideration." With respect to economy, the next point for investigation, both as regards the public in the receipt of correspondence and the parties who may undertake to carry the plan for steam communication into execution, Mr. Crawford is equally decisive. With regard to it he observes after examining at great length the estimates of the Calcutta committee and detecting many errors in them, "I firmly and honestly believe that the interests of all India will, all circumstances duly considered, be best consulted by making Bombay the sole port of steam communication with Egypt *in the first instance*. And the reason which he subsequently gives for this is that, every step he has advanced in the inquiry has confirmed his conviction "that the returns under the Bombay plan may be made commensurate with its expences," and that "it is the one which by success in its earlier operations will ensure the establishment of a regular and permanent intercourse, by Egypt, with our native land."

We have only now to add on this question that the view which Mr. Crawford has adopted seems to be the prevailing one at home, where the course to be followed is likely to be settled very soon, if indeed it be not so already.

Since writing the above, Madras papers have been received communicating the arrival of the *Forbes* at Galle. By these it would appear that errors have become apparent in the estimates of Mr. Greenlaw and the Calcutta committee, besides those noticed by Mr. Crawford; for it seems the steamer only reached Galle on the sixteenth day after her departure from the Sandheads, while, according to Mr. Greenlaw, she was to get there in nine days from Calcutta.—At Madras, if we are not mistaken, she was to be detained six hours, and forty tons of coal only were to be required; instead of which, the detention was two days, or eight times at great as that anticipated, while the quantity of coal shipped amounted to one hundred tons.—How long she remained at Galle, we have not yet positively heard; but by the last accounts the period of her detention was likely to be about three days. She did not therefore probably leave until the 24th ult.; or until the 19th instead of the 10th day after her departure from Calcutta, the period fixed by Mr. Greenlaw. It would appear, however, that her progress after leaving Galle was less even than it was previous to her arrival there; for the *Regia* which came in on Thursday reports having spoken her on the 2d instant in Lat. 7° 33' N. and Long. 72° 8' E.—that is to say, 493 miles from Galle, which distance she must have taken 8 days to traverse. At this rate, therefore, she would reach Socotra on the 27th day after her departure, provided her coal held out, instead of in 10 days which Mr. Greenlaw has allowed for that purpose. What she will do if her coal falls short remains to be seen; but there can be little doubt, even if she should manage to reach Socotra by means of her sails, that she can never reach Suez.

MADRAS.

By the Colombo *Observer* of the 23d Ultimo, we learn that the Steamer *Forbes* reached Galle on the Evening of the 21st—an express was to be despatched from Colombo at 4 P. M. of the 23d to reach her. We wish she had given some account of her navigation thus far. The question is engaging attention at home and has been agitated in Parliament—the disposition is in favour of Bombay as the port of departure, and the issue of the experiments by the *Forbes* will we fear hardly encourage us of the Eastern Coast to hope for a slice —*Madras Herald, October 4.*

CALCUTTA.

The Journal of H. M. S. *Crocodile*, which appears to-day in our paper and in the *Gazette* published under orders from the Admiralty, communicated by Sir John Gore, describes a new passage through Torres Straits which cannot fail to be highly interesting to those who are connected with the growing commerce of Australia.

The same *Gazette* contains the Court's refusal to grant a license to the Union Bank; and copies of the 8th and 9th Sections of the 47th Geo. III. and of Section 137 of the 52d Geo. III. relative to the power of this Government to establish Banks, and the restrictions upon the Company's Servants from trading or holding Shares in Banks other than those so constituted.—*Calutta Courier. September 27.*

AGRA.

WESTERN DIVISION
OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS UNDER THE COMMAND OF, BRIGR. GENERAL STEVENSON C. B,

STAFF.

Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl.....Lt. Col. E. Barton,
Deputy Adjt. Genl.....Lt. Col. Anquetil,
Asst. " " .....Ct. D.D. Anderson
Dy. Comy. Genl.....Major Barlton,
Supg. Surgeon.....Mr. Panton.
Comg. Arty.....Col. Parker.
" Cavy..... " Tombs.
Lt. Col. Dundass,
Field Engineer.....Major Irvine
Ast. Adjt. Gen. Arty.....Ct. N. Campbell H.A.
" " " Cavy.....Ct. Dawkins 2d L. C.
2, 3, 4, Troops 3d Br. H. A. under Major Gowan attached to the Cavalry Division.
Right Cavy Div.....Left Cavy. Div.
Brigr. Duffin .....Brigr. Kennedy.
M. B.....M. B.
2d & 4 L. C.....6th and 7th. L. C.
Right Division.....Left Division.
Br. Gen. Faman C. B...Br. Gen. Oglander
Capt. Hamilton Ast. Adjt. Genl. } Major Campbell Asst. Adjt. Genl.
1st Brigade.....2nd Brigade.
Brigr. Hampton.....Brigr. Simpson.
M. B.....M. B.
36-51-61-65 H. M.....26th Ft. 3-22-26-44
3d. Brigade.....4th Brigade.
Brigr. Worsley.....Brigr. Littler.
M. B.....M. B.
23-28-32.....8-54-48.

Reserve under Major Blair.

3d L. H. Contingents under Capt, Hawkes.

N. B. Brigade Staff to be appointed with advertence to Genl. Orders.—

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

OXFORD, FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 13

I have just heard from a gentleman who was present a few particulars of the events which took place at the dinner given yesterday to the Duke of Wellington at St. John's College by the President and Fellows of that Society. The dinner hour was 7 o'clock, and precisely at that hour the Duke of Wellington arrived. He was ushered into the hall by the President of the College, amidst the rapturous acclamations of the individuals assembled within it. The spectacle was very grand, as the hall was quite filled with guests, and the gallery crowded with a number of ladies of beauty and fashion. Besides the President and Fellows of the College, there were present the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Worcester, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Eldon, Earl Brownlow, Sir R. Inglis, Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Estcourt, and many other of the distinguished individuals who have come here to do honour to the installation of the Chancellor. The dinner consisted of all the delicacies of the season. There were soups such as Apicius never tasted, turtles such as Lucullus never set eyes or teeth upon, venison such as both those classical investigators into the resources of gastronomy never enjoyed even the luxury of killing. The wines were exquisite and of all kinds; the victorious Alexander never quaffed better; in a word, the banquet was admitted by the guests, of whom some were no inglorious professors of the *scientia culinæ*, to be the most superb which has yet been given in the University, and they did justice to it accordingly. After the dinner was concluded the toasting commenced, and the first toast being "Church and King," (mark the conjunction) was of course liberally cheered by the rev. and noble revellers. I place the church before the nobility, because it would appear that the order of precedency is to be changed and the Church is to ride superior even to principalities and powers. The next toast was "The Queen and Royal Family." After the cheerers had done honour due to this toast, the President proposed the health of the Chancellor amidst loud vollies of applause. He eulogized the noble Duke as the greatest person in Europe, and said that Oxford had reflected the highest honour upon herself in this attempt to confer honour upon him.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in replying, said that words failed him in attempting to express how deeply he had been affected by the munificence and enthusiasm of the reception with which the University had welcomed him within its walls. No event of his life had given him greater satisfaction; no honour which had been conferred upon him would be engraved more indelibly upon his memory. He had always been firmly attached to our excellent constitution in church and state; he had always admired, and he should always be ready to defend, the privileges which had been conferred on the University by the best and wisest of our Monarchs for the defence of religion, and for the instruction of our youth in piety and learning. He concluded by saying, that he would exert every power he might possess in defence of the University. This annunciation produced cheers which were almost deafening.

The next toast given by the President, was the health of their royal visitor the Duke of Cumberland. My informant tells me, that in proposing this toast the President stated very accurately the pedigree of the Royal Duke. The Royal Duke was, he said, a descendant of the House of Brunswick, which the people of this country had called in to protect their liberty and their religion from the despotic assaults of the last monarch of the House of Stuart. He was the son of that revered and pious monarch George III. (cheers), the brother of our late glorious sovereign George IV. (cheers), and also the brother of his present Most Gracious Majesty: and his virtues might be summed up in the emphatic words "he is a firm supporter of the Protestant interest." (Cheers.)

The Duke of CUMBERLAND acknowledged in a short speech his high sense of the compliment which had just been paid him. He had attended to do honour to his illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington, and had been highly gratified by the ebullitions of Protestant feeling which he had witnessed since his residence in the University. He had been brought up by his revered father in the pure doctrines of the church of England, to which he was sincerely and devotedly attached. (Cheers.) He had endeavoured to regulate his life upon the principles of "sound morality," and he was, and would be as long as he lived a firm supporter of the religion of his ancestors. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT next proposed the health of the Earl of Eldon, the High Steward of the University, in a brief but appropriate speech.

The Earl of ELDON, who was greatly cheered, said, that he need not explain to them how deep his attachment was to our excellent constitution in church and state, since they all knew that the greater part of his life had been expended in defending it. He complained bitterly of the present system of reform, and said that it tended to subvert every institution which a lover of the contry ought to uphold. The desperate innovations which were now every day attempted upon our ancient constitution must be checked, and with the blessing of God he would do all that was in his feeble power to check them, (Great cheering.)

Toast—"The Archbishop of Cauterbury."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his reply, spoke nearly to the same effect as his noble and venerable friend. He was gratified exceedingly by the truly Protestant spirit which evidently pervaded the University. The institutions of the University were perfect (hear, hear), and he therefore hoped that those distinguished characters, in the Senate and out of the Senate, who had benefited by them in early youth, would stand forward in their defence, in case they should be assailed by the malice of modern innovation. With the blessing of God, they might still defeat the machinations of their worst and bitterest enemies. (Cheers.)

The next toast was the health of the two member for the University, Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Estcourt. These gentlemen briefly returned thanks for the distinguished marks of confidence which they had received from so respectable a body of their constituents, and assured the meeting that they would endeavour to continue to deserve them (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT's next toast was Sir C. Wetherell. (Great cheering.)

Sir C. WETHERELL in reply made a very long speech, in which, though he introduced a great variety of language, and displayed a vast command over the synonyms of the English language, he did not advance beyond two or three topics. He complained, like his predecessors, of the spirit of innovation and subversion which was now abroad, and affirmed that if it were not checked it would involve the altar and the throne in one common deplorable ruin. It had been said that these innovations were required by the spirit of the times. What was this spirit of the times? Where was it to be found? Where did it reside? In the political unions of Birmingham and Manchester, in the radical meeting of Copenhagen-house? If everything was to be granted to the spirit of the times, was the spirit of the times at Oxford not to be taken into consideration? The real spirit of the times—the best intellect of the country—is here. (Great cheering.) Were the rank, and property, and numbers, which in the last three days had displayed feelings so English and so Protestant, and so hostile to revolution in church and state—were they nothing in the eyes of Ministers? (Hear, hear.) After harping for a great length of time upon this topic, he insinuated more than affirmed, according to the statement of my informant, that the highest personage in the state would resist the Ministers in their attempts to interfere with the property of the church. It might, however, be otherwise. When Ministers wished to go on as far as Windsor, they might be told that they must stop at Hounslow; but what he wanted to know was, why the country should go with Ministers to Hounslow at all? (cheers.) He concluded by expressing his determination to withstand to the utmost the present revolutionary proceedings of the Ministry, for he was convinced that if they were not withstood the country would soon be involved in dangers, from which not the art of man, but the interposition of Providence would be required to rescue it.

There were some other toasts given, but nothing of interest followed. In the evening there was a ball in the common room of the College, at which many of the ladies, who witnessed the dinner from the gallery, were present. As I am speaking of balls, I may avail myself of this opportunity to mention, that in consequence of the enormous crush which prevented any dancing at the ball on Wednesday evening, a placard has been issued stating that the stewards have determined to raise the price of the tickets for admission from half a guinea to a guinea, in order to render the attendance more select. The tickets already issued will not admit the bearers unless they pay the additional price; but they are to have the option, if they so think fit, of receiving their money back again. A caution is also added to it, that no gentleman will be admitted who comes, as many did at the last ball, in a morning dress.

The theatre was again open this morning at 10 o'clock; and into the area there was little difficulty of obtaining admission. The theatre was now restored to the same condition as that in which it was on the first morning, in consequence of the instrumental performers not wanting the gallery opposite to the rising semicircle. That gallery was in consequence again filled with ladies, as were also the lower galleries, which skirt the rising semicircle.

Soon after I got in, a noise above our heads, like the rumbling sound of distant thunder, announced that the bachelors and undergraduates were admitted into the theatre, and presently the "flower of the youth of England," as they have been poetically called, began to line the rows of seats reserved for them in the upper gallery. This was somewhat earlier than the time fixed in the printed regulations, but the infraction of them was on this occasion on the right side, all pressure and confusion being thus avoided. Of course, the moment they entered vociferation was the order of the day, but from the circumstances of many of the men having quitted the University, or "gone down," as the phrase goes here, I understand, and many more not being prepared for the doors opening so early, most of the party watchwords were a signal failure compared with the clamour which they produced on the former days of convocation. However, the occupants of the gallery which at this time was not one-third filled, shouted out to their hearts' content, and clapped and stamped with vigour which evidently showed that they felt the honour of the University would suffer if they allowed greater numbers to make the greater noise. "The King" had a very insignificant tribute paid to him, the cheering being short and not over loud. "The Queen'" was much better received; but even the applause this sentiment produced was but the ghost of an echo to the cheer which the mention of her name elicited on Tuesday and Wednesday. "Lord Grey" was complimented by groans as expressive as the University-men's knowledge of the harmony of discords would admit of, and the cry of "The Whigs!" was answerd by a similar chorus of yells, diversified for the sake of variety with faint sibillations. "The University of Oxford and its privileges" drew down a roar of applause, and the names of "Sewell, Moberly, and the other defenders of those privileges," were followed by a tumult still greater and more prolonged. However, by this time the University-men in the gallery had discovered that they had, after all, but one set of lungs a piece, and somewhat dispirited by the contrast which their recollections of the preceding days presented, and exhausted, they remained silent for some time, and waited for fresh breath and fresh forces. With the arrival of the latter the former appeared to return, and the first individual on whose devoted head all the vocal thunders of their indignation descended was Dyer, the proctor. However, he was not present, and I should think none the worse. At

this period, nearly 11 o'clock. the area was rapidly filling, the gallery also. By 11 the area looked as full as it could hold, but my aching ribs can bear witness that the pressure of the first and second days proved as strong an *argumentum ad hominem* as could well be employed, that it could hold, and did hold many more. On the plea that the area was full and it was certainly full enough—many strangers were now admitted into the upper gallery, and it was not thought polite to exclude ladies, when so many of the members of the University who were *in statu pupillari* showed by their non-appearance that they were so careless of the convenience of which they might have availed themselves. The consequence was that the gallery was very soon filled, and many a sluggish and unpunctual man was informed, on his attempting to procure a seat, that there was no room for him; and they richly deserved it. The upper gallery was rather more than two-thirds filled with gownsmen, who were principally stationed on the sides, the centre of the gallery presenting a considerable sprinkling of the *gens togata* scattered among strangers and ladies. By this arrangement the theatre afforded a more lively spectacle than on either of the other days on which the convocation was assembled, as the sombre mass of the clouds of gownsmen was occasionally enlivened by the bright tints of the ladies' dresses. Shortly after 11 o'clock the theatre, with the exception of the rising semicircle reserved for the members of the expected procession, was quite full to the eye, and the bachelors and undergraduates now feeling that their full strength had arrived, began to show what they could do at a *roar in good earnest*. The old Tory cry of "Church and King" was not forgotten, and as a noise was all that was wanted, it was not raised in vain. "Lord Durham" was much hissed; but most of them held their tongues when "Durham mustard" whs mentioned; perhaps they thought it too biting. Mr Spring Rice's name, coupled with his majority at the Cambridge election, was not received in the most flattering, though in a very marked manner; while his learned opponent, Sir E. Sugden, may enjoy all the consolation he can derive from knowing that, if the cheers I heard be any proof, he is peculiarly acceptable to the bachelor and undergraduate portion of the University. "Lord Lyndhurst" was again given out, and again a thunder of applause showed how much the juniors admired his talents, and favoured the party which he at present espouses. In my letter of Wednesday I told you that the imitative talents of the occupiers of the upper gallery had been directed to a very close copy of the nasal twang of the conventicle, when "the Dissenters" was shouted out. A new idea struck one of the undergraduates to-day, and cry of "A laugh for the Dissenters" so tickled the fancy of the young men, that a very gentle cachination, which at first followed the cry, soon became so infectious that it swelled into a general roar, which did not subside for more than two minutes. "O'Connell and his tail" were next proposed, and the groans were loud and discordant. "Repeal" followed, and produced no impression, but "Repale" was succeeded by a hearty laugh. The cue once given, others were not slow to take it up, and "the rint," in connexion with O'Connell's name, was most particularly well groaned for I thought others who had better reason to groan. "Lord Grey's disinterested relations in office" was no sooner shouted out than a general burst of laughter, followed by mingled hisses and groans, proclaimed that the opinion of the Oxonians was not in their favour. "Mr. Wood's bill" would not pass, if the voices of the undergraduates had to decide the question. "Mr. Sheil" was declared not to be worth a groan, as were two or three other persons in public life, whose political opinions are in opposition to those entertained by the embryo statesmen of Oxford, and whose talents and character do not stand so high in the public estimation as that gentleman's. But I, humble individual as I am, was deemed worthy of that unenviable distinction. for a voice from one side of the gallery shouting out, "*Blackwood* and the editor of the *Standard*," a cry which was not followed by the reception which I should have expected from their great popularity here, the other side of the gallery replied with—"The reporter of *The Times*." The result belied my expectations as much as the shout raised for *Blackwood* and the *Standard*. Whether the then tenants of the gallery thought that my report was a fair one, or whether they only allowed me the privilege they themselves claim, of thinking for myself, I do not know, but so it was that I heard but a faint sound rustling over my head, very much resembling in length and volume that which a languid breath of air occasionally raises among the leaves of two or three unfortunate limes duly planted before the garden-gate of some happy nook in the retirement of Islington. Shortly afterwards a general move in the area indicated that some person of consequence was coming, and a cry of "Hats off" preceded the entrance of the Duke of Cumberland, attended by his Aide-de-Camp. He was long and loudly cheered, and it was not till he had taken his seat that the undergraduates resumed theirs. "Three cheers for the ladies" were given with great enthusiasm, so much so that the gownsmen seemed to forget that there was such a thing as arithmetic, and "one cheer more" was split into fractions, making altogether a most puzzling whole. "The graces in the gallery" were next loudly cheered, particularly by their neighbours. The same sentiment, but varied in form, "The undergraduate ladies," was received with mingled mirth and cheering It now came to the turn of Prince George, the son of the Duke of Cumberland, to receive the most flattering testimony of the good will of the rising generation in Oxford. His name was no sooner pronounced than a burst of applause thundered from the gallery, and was answered from the area with shouting and waving of caps, every one standing up and swelling, as well as the state of his lungs would permit, the vociferous chorus of compliment. The Duke acknowledged it by placing his hand on his breast,and repeatedly bowing, till the sound died away with the exhaustion of those who raised it. "The Princess Victoria" and the "Duchess of Kent" were received with great applause Just then the Duke of Cumberland, in leaving his chair to speak to a lady close to the rising semicircle, hitched his spur, I believe, in one of the cushions, and saluted the floor with more precipitation than grace. He was not hurt, and did not appear much disconcerted. At about half-past 11 the Chancellor, attired as before, and followed by the same procession, entered the theatre amid deafening acclamations from all sides, which were kept up with a spirit and vigour that set all the former efforts of the day at defiance. The Duke having taken his seat in the oaken chair office, and the noblemen, doctors, heads of houses, new-made doctors of civil law, and proctors having seated themselves in their proper places, the Chancellor opened the business of the day by stating, in a brief Latin address, that the convocation was summoned for the purpose of admitting, if it should so please them, to the honorary degree of D. C. L. the several noblemen and gentlemen whose names were in the paper he held in his hand. He then read it, bestowing on each, according to his rank and profession, the epithets of *honoratissimus, nobilis, fortissimus*, and *spectatissimus*, titles which were scrupulously adhered to throughout the present action. Having put the question, and the summons of the convocation for this purpose having received the assent of the *Domini Doctores* and *Magistri*, the Duke read over each name, and put the question of each. This ceremony concluded, Dr. Phillimore advanced with the new made D. C. L.s, prefacing his presentation of them with a short Latin speech for the whole body. He observed that this was the last time he should have the pleasing office during the present occasion of presenting to the Chancellor, for admission to the honorary degree of D. C. L., individuals distinguished by their acquirements and actions. The Duke had seen during the three days of these ceremonies with what great magnificence and with what a numerous attendance of illustrious men his installation had been celebrated; he had seen the unbounded joy, and had heard the glad shouts of the members of the University over which he had been called to preside, and had witnessed the unprecedented union of beauty and grace which had assembled to do him honour. Many individuals had been called away from that scene by the imperative claims of circumstances, but he was himself an eye witness of the number that remained to bid him farewell. He had now to present to him men on whom the honours of the University would be well bestowed, inasmuch as they had distinguished themselves, some in arts, some in arms, some in the arduous duties of the senate, in the most trying and difficult of times, some for their proficiency in the study of law, some for their skill in medicine, some for their acquirements in poetry and sculpture. Following the plan I laid down for myself before, I give you a list of the names, *and notice the reception* each D. C. L. obtained from the theatre. But I ought first to mention, that after Dr. Phillimore had finished his address, he made a short speech in presenting the Earl of Dartmouth to the Chancellor, remarking, that besides his own claims on the favour of the University, he had an hereditary title to its regard. They all remembered the learning and piety of his uncle the Bishop, and the services of his grandfather the High Steward. Sir E. H. Faue, too, was eulogized by Dr. Phillimore as a General, who had thrice received the thanks of Parliament for his successful services in Spain and Portugal, and distinguished besides, on other occasions, as a leader of the British Cavalry, which under his orders behaved with such discipline that not a complaint was ever brought against officers or men. The Professor did not say anything more by way of preface till he came to Sir C. Wetherell, and when Sir Charles came forward, before Dr. Phillimore could utter a word, the Oxford men, who look upon the learned knight as one of the stanchest, the most unflinching, and most disinterested of their champions, burst into a unanimous and protracted shout of gratulation, which continued for a long time. When Dr. Phillimore did make himself heard he simply called him "*virum vi ingenii atque suis virtutibus ruis vobis omnibus bene atque optime notum*," a description which called forth the renewed enthusiasm of the members of the University; and another burst of applause; loud and long-sustained, saluted him when he advanced to take his seat among the Doctors. Here is the list.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Darmouth; the Right Hon. Viscount Cole (cheering); Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. (loud cheers); Sir John Osborn. Bart, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart; Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. (loud cheers); Sir John Dean Paul, Bart; Sir Astley Cooper Bart, (Great cheering I am surprised Dr. Phillimore said nothing more than his name); Colonel Sir William Gomm, K. C. B. (cheers) Sir Charles Witherell King's Counsel (I have spoken of him before); William Francis Lowndes Stone Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Oxford (applause); Alexander Baring, Esq., M. P. (great cheering); James Buller East, Esq.; Edward Thomas Foley, Esq., M. P.; Colonel Edward Michael Conolly M. P. (great applause); Charles Ross, Esq., M.P.; Charles Yorke, Esq. M.P.; William Ralph Cartwright, Esq. M. P. (cheers); Thomas Wood, Esq. M. P.; Thomas Duffield, Esq. M. P (loud and continued cheering); Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Moody: Bartholomew Frere Esq., (no cheering, as he seemed unknown, though the coadjutor of Canning in the *Antijacobin*); John Fleming, Esq.; Evelyn Shirley, Esq.; Alexander Scott Murray Esq. (cheers); William Burge, Esq. M. A.; John Gibson Lockhart, Esq. B. C. L. (much applause); James Lewis Knight, Esq., King's Counsel; William Stevens Esq., M. D. (great cheering); Richard Jenkins, Esq.; Richard Westmacott, Esq. R. A. (some cheers); David Wilkie, Esq., R. A. (loud and general applause); Edward Blore, Esq., architect.

By the way, neither the president of the Royal Academy nor Mr. Harcourt were there. For the absence of the former I am not able to account, but Mr. Harcourt is stated to have refused the honour, on the ground that his name had been once struck out of the list though ultimately replaced on it.

When the newly made doctors had taken their seats, the congratulatory odes, or rather addresses, in English, Greek, and Latin, were recited by the gentlemen who had been pronounced the successful competitors for this honour. Some of the compliments to the Duke were well turned, some the reverse. I think the Greek Sapphics, and the Latin Alcaics, with the English poem last recited, the two latter of which I send you, very good indeed, but the English is decidedly the best. It is written by Mr. John Graham, of Wadham, author of a *Vision of Fair Spirits*, and an English Newdigate prize poem, *Granada*. I give the names of the other gentlemen who to-day ascended the rostrum to recite their compositions:—George Richards, B.A. Trinity (English); Miles Atkinson, B. A., Queen's (Greek Sapphics); Roundell Palmer, B.A., Trinity (English); John Adams, Christ Church (Latin Alcaics); G. K. Morrell, St. John's (English); W.F. Donkin, St. Edmund's Hall (Greek Anapestics); John W. Wing, University College (English); W. H. Woodhouse, Christ Church (English); George Tickell, Balliol (Latin Alcaics, these I send); and John Graham, Wadham, of whom I spoke before. Some of these gentlemen were too nervous to be heard but Mr. Graham, whose turn was wisely deferred to the last, delivered his with right good emphasis and a most distinct enunciation. He was constantly interrupted in his progress by the repeated shouts of the audience, and when he finished a torrent of applause followed, of which the like will never be heard in Oxford again. It was kept up so long—very nearly 20 minutes, I should think—that at last the Duke, despairing of ever being heard if he waited till the applause ceased, put the question of dissolving the convocation by dumb-show, and the doctors' and masters' assent being conveyed in the same manner, he left his chair, amid the continued shouts of the theatre, which did not cease for a moment till he had left it. Sir C. Wetherell and Lord Fitzroy Somerset were loudly cheered at their departure. The dean of Caristchurch and Proctor Dyer were soundly hissed. Again loud cheers were given for the ladies, for the undergraduate noblemen of the University, for Lord Eldon, and a few other names, and they were yet shouting when I left the theatre.

The third grand miscellaneous concert commenced at half-past 4 o'clock; but the theatre was by no means so fully attended as it has been on former occasions. There were rows of benches empty in the area, and vacant places to be had at pleasure in the gallery; in fact, with the ball of this evening still before them, both ladies and gentlemen seem afraid of finding the pursuit of amusement a little too fatiguing The concert, however, is a very select one, and would well have repaid them for the trouble of attendance. It commenced with a *sinfonia* from Mozart's "Jupiter," of which the merits are too well known to require any enumeration. The execution of it was most admirable. It was followed by Dr. Crotch's glee of "Mona on Snowdon calls," in which the singers were Mrs. W. Knyvett and Messrs. Knyvett, Vaughan, Machin, and Phillips. There was a fine contrast in parts of it between the deep bass of Phillips and the liquid sweetness of Mrs. Knyvett. There was a very pleasing transition too from the *adagio* to the *presto* movement, in which the harmonious blending of the different tones of all the singers excited great admiration. In the aria, "Assisa a pié d'un salice," from Rossini's Otello, Madame Caradori was plaintiveness itself, whilst in the "Come per me sereno," from the Sonnambula, she appeared by the thrilling quavers of her voice determined, if I may use so hackneyed a quotation, to untwist

"——all the chains that tie
"The hidden soul of harmony."

During her performance of that exquisite piece of melody with which that air concludes—I mean the "Sovra il sen la man mi posa, you might have heard a pin drop in any part of the theatre; but as soon as she had concluded it, the applause was tumultuous. There was a call for an encore; but it was not pressed, on account of the exertion to which it evidently put her. Machin then sang the Chevalier Neukomm's new song of "The British Oak," which is a noble, martial, spirit-stirring piece of music. He sung it with so much ease, feeling, and spirit, that partly owing to the strong conservatism of the words to which it is set—so much in keeping with the temper of the audience—he was obliged, being rapturously encored, to sing it again. Perhaps your readers will be curious enough to wish to see the words of the song, so I subjoin them:—

"The tree that our forefathers planted of old,
"They nurs'd with their heart's dearest blood;
"Till its roots in the soil had so firmly laid hold,
"That it fear'd neither tempest nor flood.
"From the north, from the south, from the east, from the west,
"On its head has the battle storm broke;
"But England has always found shelter and rest
"'Neath the boughs of our own British oak.
"By the nations around us grown jealous the while,
"A host of attempts have been made,
"But there's something that's wrong in their seed or their soil,
"For their trees have blown down or decay'd.
"Some have grown up too quick, some have not grown at all,
"And some by marauders been broke:
"One alone has grown slowly, majestic, and tall!
"That one is our own British oak.
"It has thriven thro' centuries sound to the core,
"Not a root has yet gone to decay;
"And if burden'd with boughs that are useful no more,
"Why carefully cut them away!
"But long may it flourish, the boast of this land,
"Unharm'd by hostility's stroke,
"And perish for ever the parricide hand
"That would tear but a leaf from our oak."

Then followed a concertante, composed by Neukomm for the Philharmonic Society, in which Nicholson, Cook, Harper, and Dragonetti performed. It was calculated to give each of these excellent performers a full opportunity of displaying his mastery over his particular instrument. Nicholson's performance on the flute was admirable. Braham was himself to-night, and sustained his well-earned reputation in the well-known "Oh. 'tis a glorious sight to see the charge of the Christian chivalry," from Weber's Oberon. He never was heard to sing it better. A short, rapid, sprightly, and animated bollero, by Dessauer, commencing "Ouvrez, c'ent nous," and sung by Madame Stockhausen to an accompaniment on the harp by her husband, so much delighted the audience that she was compelled to repeat it. It was almost superfluous to say that a sestetto from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutti" was given with grace and power, when it is known that the sestette was undertaken by Caradori, Stockhausen, Masson, Braham, Vaughan, and Phillips. The flexible management of her powerful and thrilling voice obtained thunders of applause for Miss Masson in Mercadante's melancholy and despondent air of "Numi che intesimai" Again we had to admire the wonderful execution and extraordinary management of the instrument on which Mr Ghys performed. An *adagio* fantasia of his own composition was received with enthusiastic approbation. We have not time to do more than allude to the rest of the performance. Mrs. W. Knyvett, in a song of Bishop's, which was accompanied by a flute obligato, exquisitely performed by Nicholson, was much and deservedly praised. But the most delightful melody of the whole night was a Swiss air, entitled "The Pastor of the Alps," sung to her husband's harp by Madame Stockhausen. The audience were quite in ecstacies. The song was encored amid thunders of applause. It was then sung again. The cries of "encore" rose a second time, but the majority of the company thought that that was too great an exertion on the part of Madame Stockhausen, and resisted it. "God save the King" was then sung by the whole band of vocal performers in most excellent style, the students cheering, as on former nights, most loudly between each line of the first verse. At the conclusion they gave three cheers, and parted in the greatest good humour. I forgot to say that neither the Duke of Wellington nor the Duke of Cumberland were present this evening. They both start to London to-morrow.

Thus terminated, as far as the University of Oxford is publicly concerned, one of the most splendid and superb pageants which ever took place within its walls.

"All the illusions of the busy scene,
"Its false and true enchantments,

are now gone; but the recollection of them will live long in the memory of those who witnessed the bright assemblage of rank and beauty which it brought together from all parts of England. That recollection, too, would be one of unmixed pleasure, were it not that incessant pains were taken to give a political character to the meeting. There was scarcely an honorary degree presented to any noblemen and gentlemen who were not the stanch supporters of every abuse which could plead antiquity in its favour. Of the individuals on whom the honorary degree was presented to-day more than a fourth have little other merit than that of being candidates rejected by the reformed constituency. The students too, seemed fully impregnated with the party spirit which reign in the place. Their cries in the gallery proved it, for there was scarcely the name of a single man who had ever "prompted the age to quit its clogs" mentioned by them but it was environed, to use the words of Milton, by a barbarous noise

"Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs;
"But this is got by casting pearls to hogs."

Were it not for fear of intruding too long upon your attention, I would say that Milton has admirably hit off the character of these noisy juniors, when he describes a miscellaneous rabble, which extols things vulgar, and well weighed, scarce worth the praise:—

"They praise and they admire they know not what
"And know not whom, but as one leads the others;
"And what delight to be by such extolled,
"To live upon their tongues, and be their talk,
"Of whom to be dispraised were no small praise."

"Marshal, demand of yonder champion
"The cause of his arrival here in arms."—SHAKSPEARE.

"Dear to the warrior is the proud array
"Of banner'd hosts—impatient for the fray.
"Deep rapture dwelleth in the battle strife
"To him,—to all, that reck not of their life;
"As on with reeking flank, and nostril wide,
"Wildly the war-steed dashes in his pride;
"Sharp rings the steel on many a mailed breast,
"Yet proudly still the warriors's streaming crest,
"White as the foam wind-sever'd from the wave,
"Floats o'er the surge-like conflux of the brave.
"Yes, it is sweet—though Freedom's blood may flow,
"Fame follows still to sanctify the blow;
"And glory's star, more bright amid the gloom,
"Hallows alike the trophy and the tomb.

"But holier, sweeter far, the tranquil bliss
"Breath'd o'er his spirit in an hour like this;
"When from his brow the helm is laid aside,
"And peace hath robb'd his bosom of its pride;
"When in the courts of Honour's crowded hall,
"For him glad thousands hold their festival;
"When Science welcomes back her warrior son,
"And Wisdom twines the wreath by Valour won;
"When myriad lips, responsive to the swell
"Of the full heart, his praise in thunder tell;
"And Beauty's eye, more eloquently grave,
"Sends down its silent greeting to the brave:
"When they—the good, whose love is more than fame,
"Spread that best, brightest halo round his name:
"And, like a stream, the glad song rushes free,
"Flinging its scanty tribute to the sea;
"Moves not that peaceful throng his spirit more
"Than War's death-waking trump—or Battle's outward roar?

"Welcome! thrice welcome! to our festive hall—
"The breast that aye was bar'd at Honour's call
"Should shine in Honour's garb—the arm that drew
"Stern Freedom's brand, should share her beauty too!
"Welcome! what other gift can Learning bring!
"What wreath unworn is left her yet to fling?
"Thine own strong one hand hath grasp'd the laurel bough,
"Shall others twine the olive for thee now?
"No Roman pageant claims thee as its part,
"Thine is the bloodless triumph of the heart.
"Thou need'st no venal eye thy spoils to scan,
"No hireling lip to whisper 'Thou art Man*.'
"Thine is a praise not heard—but felt afar,
"Like the still song of some earth-worshipp'd star:
"Thine is the deathless hymn of onward time;
"Thine is a mingled wreath from many a clime.
"There, like a sister, Gallia's lily glows
"In holy union with the Island rose;
"And, cloth'd in beauty, India's lotus blue
"Flings o'er each drooping flower its treasur'd dew;
"There, trampled oft, but strong to bloom again,
"Lives the torn branch of liberated Spain;
"And Lusitania's laurel, snatch'd before
"Its wonted green was dyed in kindred gore.—
"Such *was* thy chaplet—but a brighter now
"Leaves the cold helm to live upon thy brow;
"With greener leaf, and brighter flowers than they,
"Though sought in danger, found amid the fray:
"A wreath unstain'd by blood, undimm'd by tears,
"Snatch'd not from death, unwithering with years.
"A civic crown for him, who, doubly brave,
"Rush'd on to slay—then turn'd again to save;
"Who, in the senate, firm as in the field,
"Alike in both unpractis'd how to yield,
"First quell'd the foe—and, when the fight was done,
"Upheld that freedom which his sword had won.

"Well hast thou woo'd, like Pericles of old,
"Love from the wise, and honour from the bold.—
"Deep hast thou stamp'd in mem'ry's viewless page
"The warrior's strength, the wisdom of the sage:
"And now once more in Learning's sacred fane
"Isis beholds another Warrior reign.
"Where iron Cromwell, erst with zealot sway,
"Snatch'd her torn wreath, her sceptre rent away,
"A noble guest, a spirit mightier yet,
"Sunlike repairs the splendour that has set;
"And flings far o'er thy stream its orient ray,
"Bright with the cloudless promise of the day.
"Long be that day! and still may Isis see
"Her Guide, her Champion, Warrior! in thee.
"Long may her sons, from Learning's classic grove,
"Around thee throng to honour—and to love.
"The helm may rust, the laurel bough may fade,
"Oblivion's grasp may blunt the Victor's blade,
"But that bright, holy wreath which Learning gives,
"Untorn by hate, unharm'd by envy, lives—
"Lives through the march of Tempest and of Time,
"Dwells on each shore, and blooms in every clime:
"Wide as the space that fills your airless blue,
"Pure as the breeze, and as eternal too,
"Fair as the night-star's eve-awaken'd ray,
"But with no morn to chase its fires away.

"Tis thine! 'tis thine! behold, far-flashing now,
"Its guardian flame burns brightly o'er thy brow—
"That vital flame which learning loves to shed
"O'er th' undying memory of the dead,
"Anticipates the tomb, and poureth free
"Its living lustre, Wellington, for thee!"

JOHN GRAHAM. WADHAM.

*Alluding to the slave who sate behind the Roman conquerror in his triumphal car, to remind him that, amid his glory he was but man.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

LORD DURHAM stated an undeniable fact the other day, at the Protestant Society's meeting, when he said that the question of the separation of Church and State was not yet ripe for legislation. But when he declared that he should *always* be opposed to even the connexion between Church and State we think he spoke unwisely; though it was very manly in him thus to avow an important difference of opinion on the subject to his admiring audience. How can Lord Durham tell what change may take place in the public mind, or in his own, as regards this growing question in the course of a few years? Is he prepared to form one of a bigoted minority opposed to the spirit of the age and the reasonable wishes of the mass of his fellow subjects? The whole tenor of his life forbids the supposition. We wish therefore that he had not spoken so decidedly—so rashly on this point.

MR. ABERCROMBY was more cautious. *He* has studied the signs of the times; and is prepared for great changes. The period, he said, was not far

distant, when this question would be forced upon the attention of the Legislature; and itis plain that Mr. Abercromby will not be a martyr to his love for Ecclesiastical Establishments.

Another discreet and clear-headed Member of Parliament, Mr. Clay, dealt with the subject very much in the same style, when addressing his constituents on Wednesday, at Hackney. He also is aware that it has become a question of time merely; and that before a very long period has elapsed all sects will support their own clergymen and build and repair their own places of worship. This is the natural tendency—the "equitable adjustment" of the question; though it is not a practicable one at present. It has been too recently mooted, and too little discussed in a passionless temper. Before its settlement, Dissenters and *religious* Churchmen will have come to nearly the same way of viewing it.

In the meanwhile, Lord Althorp and his colleagues are doing their best, unwittingly we believe, to accelerate the downfal of the Establishment. His Lordship declared on Thursday, that he was determined to proceed with his measure for perpetuating the payment of Church-rates by the Dissenters. Thus, every year the support of the Church will be directly connected with a vote of the public money. Could the worst enemy of the Establishment have contrived a better method of rendering it odious to tax-payers and economists; *Spectator, May* 24.

GRATUITOUS DISGRACES.

If it were the intention of Ministers to disgust the country by a dogged denial of justice—if it were their design to show themselves wedded to the principle of error for richer for poorer, whether the motive was large or small, the most seductive or the most paltry—we should say that they had shown some ingenuity in their late course of proceeding. We have before observed how frequently Lord Althorp has of late set himself in opposition to motions (involving some principle of justice without involving any large undue interests of the governing powers) which have been carried against the leader by the good feeling of the House. Now if it be too much to require a Minister to be just, we think we may ask of him as much as Mrs Peachum asks of her daughter Polly—namely, to be "somewhat nice" in the deviations from virtue. It is a very impolitic thing for a minister to make injustice too common—he should reserve it for the service of the Church, the Magistracy, and exalted abuses. Fielding records of his Jonathan Wild the Great, that he had an excellent maxim, "Never to do more mischief than was necessary, for that *mischief was too precious a thing to be wasted*." Injustice Ministers should husband as too precious a thing to be thrown away in the defence of paltry objects. They should reserve it, like the gods of epic poetry, for knots worthy of it. It is a saying of Aristotle, if we remember correctly, that the nature of everything is best seen in small quantities, and in petty injustice the public see what is most odious in the nature of injustice. On the other hand, it will be observed that the horror of all crimes is in inverse proportion to the greatness of the scale. Thus the case of Mr Gee has caused a greater sensation than the case of Poland; and a single murder moves more pity and terror than a massacre. From which observations it may be inferred that the sympathies are divisible, and that where there are many objects for them, the share falling to each is small.

It is a corollary, then, that wrongs to classes are imprudences, and that a discreet Minister will confine his injustice as much as possible to wrongs to the whole nation. Ministers not perceiving this point of policy, are letting their injustice down, and disgracing themselves by exposing it—street-walking, as it were—at Wapping, Rotherhithe, and other water-side places, where it picks poor sailors' pockets of sixpences.

What an exhibition was that opposition to Mr Lyall's bill for transferring the six pence a month paid by seamen in the merchant service to Greenwich Hospital, from which they can hardly expect to derive advantage, to the Merchant Seaman Hospital, an institution for their own benefit! This obnoxious tax falling upon a class of men who are the country's favourites, only amounts to the sum of 22,000*l.* a year; yet to make this a charge on the country instead of a charge on the merchant navy was pertinaciously resisted by Sir J. Graham, Lord Althorp, and Mr P. Thomsont The pretences and quibbles put forth on this occasion were of the last shabbiness. The merchant sailor might, forsooth, have a claim on Greenwich, if he lost a limb in the merchant navy, or if he passed from the merchant to the King's service. Connect this with impressment, and the thing appears in its full beauty. Sixpence a month is taken from a poor fellow's wages on board of a merchant man, but if he is knocked on the head by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, and made to serve in a King's ship, at much lower wages than he was earning in the merchant navy, and he loses a leg or an arm, or both, or more, or wears out his constitution in the forced service, the benefits of Greenwich are open to him. That is, you have first taken sixpence a month from his wages in the merchant service, then you have seized on his body, and stolen a part of the market price of his labour, and then you show your great mercy and goodness in giving a hospital to the man who has been maimed or exhausted in your compelled and under-paid service. Any advantages contingent on service on board a King's ship are not contemplated by the merchant sailor. He hopes to serve in the merchant navy, where he has better pay and short voyages.—*Examiner, May* 25.

O. P. Q'S. ADDRESS TO THE DISSENTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

"And the kings all replied and said, 'It is true, it is true!' Let us gain over to us the priest of Christ, the ministers of religion with honours wealth and power."—*Paroles d'un Croyant, par* M. L'Abbe de la Mennais.

"Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise!
He who defers this work from day to day,
Does on a river's bank expecting stay,
'Till the whole stream which stopp'd him should be gone,
That runs, and as it runs, for ever will run on."—COWLEY.

"Unhappy he who does this work adjourn,
And to to-morrow would the search delay.
His lazy morrow will be like to-day."—DRYDEN.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might: for there is no labour, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave whither thou art hastening."—Holy Bible.

Paris, 14th May, 1834.

TO THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN.—The cause of civil and religious liberty cannot in the present state of human society, remain stationary: it must advance or recede. If its advance be not decided, regular firm, and uninterrupted it will necessarily recede—and this result is philosophical, as well as founded on facts, history, and modern and ancient experience. Those, therefore, who counsel you "to wait, not to press on the separation of the Church from the State, to accept a portion of the debt which is due to you though your debtor be solvent and can pay you all, are either timid and nervous men who are incapable of comprehending, much more of conducting, the vast movements of human society; or they are unprincipled men, who, from unworthy, selfish, and dishonourable motives, counsel you to sell your birthrights for a mess of pottage.

Although necessarily much occupied by the great events which are transpiring on the Continent of Europe, the friends of freedom in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Spain and Portugal, are watching with unfired anxiety and deep interest, your present most important preceedings and decisions. Your resolutions, your petitions, your meetings, are translated, and the measures determined on at those assemblies discussed in several languages, on the banks of the Seine, the Rhine, and the Garonne; on the borders of the "lazy Scheldt," amidst the wild scenery of the Alps, in that Germany to which true Protestantism and true dissent are so greatly indebted, and even amidst the abysses of the Pyrennees, and on the shores of the Guadalquiver. By means of that press which it is your duty more than ever to defend, those proceedings are no longer confined to the British dominions, but the sympathies of millions of the human race are acquired for you by the mere published records of your high resolves and your independent and invaluable exertions. And in proportion to the interest which your contest excites, is our desire for its speedy as well as perfect success. More accustomed than yourselves to watch the movements of absolute and depotic governments; perceiving, from the experience of each hour, that those who are not for us are all against us; and fully convinced, by the most indisputable facts, that a conspiracy still exists every where amongst the European Governments to extinguish the flame of liberty which has been kindled in France, in Germany, in Italy, in Poland, and in the whole of the South of Europe, as well as in Belgium, by resorting to military force, measures against the press, alliances against constitutional monarchies and against the liberty of the public tribune, and by the foreign and domestic policy even more violent, subversive, and tyrannical, than that adopted by "The Holy Alliance;" we come forward to conjure you to persevere,—not to be induced by threats, by entreaties, by clamour, by promises, or by half measures, to abandon your position; but now, whilst it is day, and before the Powers of Europe shall have once more organized all their plans of oppression and suppression, to overthrow one of the most monstrous evils which hath hitherto afflicted humanity,—we mean the union of Church and State in the British dominions.

And allow me to press upon you that fact, that this is not exclusively a British question; that France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Peninsula, are all deeply interested in its success or rejection; and that, not only by the general law of God, of justice, of charity, and of liberty, which should unite nations to nations and people to people, is your success and are your exertions dear and important to us; but in consequence of the alliances now forming at Vienna of the German and Northern Monarchs, to oppose, the progress of liberal institutions and enlightening principles everywhere, the overthrow of the connexion between the Church and the State in Great Britain, would tend much more than any other event could do, to destroy all their combinations, and fortify the friends of liberty on the Continent of Europe to meet boldly and without fear their cruel and vindictive assailants, in that contest which is now preparing. For you must not imagine a single moment, that there is any thing approaching to a settling-down in Europe. The treaties of 1814 and 1815 are all destroyed: even the Governments of Great Britain and France, though composed of men much too timid to brave the lightning and the storm, and too much occupied in preparing a shelter and an asylum instead of rousing the hosts to arms, are still not unaware of the extreme peculiarity of their position,—of the fact, that all the Continental Powers of magnitude and influence with not one exception, are contracting alliances against them, and that the course which is now pursuing by both Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand is only one by which time may be gained, but by which none of the vast questions now at stake can or will be resolved. Never forget that the French will have Elective Institutions and a Popular Government! Never forget that Belgium cannot remain in her present isolated prescribed, and untenable position! Never forget that Poland cannot, and will not remain a Russian province! Never forget that Germany will not sit down satisfied (and she has proved it in even the last month at Berlin, and Frankfort, and in Gallicia) with a censorship for the press, and constitutions and a tribune at the mercy of a German Diet! Never forget that Italy is in a state of permanent conspiracy against her present anti-national and Austrian oppressors? Never forget that Turkey and the Ottomam empire must fail, and that Russia will not and cannot be permitted to seize her prey! Never forget that Greece will have a Government, not imposed on her by Russian and Bavarian interests, but a Government chosen by herself! Never forget that in Spain and Portugal monastic influence has to be destroyed the reign of ignorance and priestcratt to be terminated, and free institutions to be proclaimed by a then (but not till then) free people! And never forget that the Hungarians, the Selvians, the Moldavians, the Wallachiens, the Prussians, the inhabitants of Veivian Lombarby, the natives of Posen and Gallicia, and even the Prussians, have already cried with a loud voice for constitutional governments, and for liberal institutions! The influence of the priest is everywhere on the decline, whilst the influence of Christianity is on the advance. The Roman Catholic Church is dividing itself into a thousand separations: some of her clergy call for the rites of marriage, others for the abolition of the Latin tongue in the services of that Church, and others for all separation of the Roman religion from the State. In France and in Belgium a mighty movement is going on in favour of that total separation. For although State religions we have none; although that vast system of robbery and wickedness has been destroyed; yet still the clergy of all religions, whether Protestants, Catholics, or Jews, are paid certain salaries out of the taxes paid by the people—(such salaries being most moderate in amount, and paid alike to all)—but still they are paid out of the taxes; and this payment we protest against, this payment we are labouring to prevent. Already we have French Protestant Dissenters with ministers and with large congregations, who refuse to accept even the salaries allowed by law to be paid out of the Budget; and, in like manner, we have Catholic clergymen who read the Catholic service in French, and who also refuse to receive from any but their own hearers and the members of their own churches any payment for their Christian labours. This stirring among the dry bones is most consolatory and most encouraging. But the effect of all this would be as nothing when compared with the results which would be produced by the separation of the Church from the State in Great Britain. And among other results which would by such measure be secured, we should observe, 1st. The increase of Christian professors and the progress of the Christian religion; 2d. A respect for the character of the Christian teacher, and a much more lively confidence in the sincerity and truth of his ministrations; 3d, A great desire on the part of those who had rejected Act of Parliament religions to exercise a faith which would bear the test of a rigorous investigation, and which would rely for support on the voluntary contributions of the disciples; 4th. The diffusion of education amongst the people, the priests having no longer an interest in keeping them ignorant, in order to satisfy the demands of absolute governments, who, in return for the honours, wealth, and power conferred on the State Clergy, require that the people shall be kept down, and be made submissive and stupid; and 5th, We should see the priests and ministers of religion emancipated, by the very principles of religion, from their own slavish prejudices—since, being no longer dependent upon the Government for support, they would examine with freedom of mind the political and social, as well as moral and spiritual state and wants of society; and thus, 6th, Instead of having a false and spurious Christianity made a bugbear to inculcate the doctrines of passive obedience, non-resisteuce, and divine rights of Kings to govern men, we should enjoy the benefits of that true Christianity which, whilst it encourages peace and love, also promulgates a true and enlightened system of moral equality. The separation of the Church from the State in Great Britain would be the treaty of alliance of the people against the treaty of alliance of despotism and tyranny;—it would encourage those who are labouring in some parts of this vast Continent almost single handed;—it would discourage those who hope, from the wavering and timid policy of the Whigs and of the French Government, that they shall succeed in the task they have undertaken, of suppressing all institutional governments in Europe, and of carrying us back again to former periods when people were sold as sheep, and nations were handed over as goats or as oxen;—it would encourage the hopes of those who, observing the vast movements now going on in the world, are doing what they can to turn them to the moral as well as physical amelioration of the present lot of humanity;—and it would discourage those who still believe it possible to oppose a barrier to the march of the schoolmaster, to the liberty of the press, to the discussion at the public tribune, and to the general feeling that "old things should pass away, and that all things should become new."

I have endeavoured to show you a few of the vast results which would arise to other nations, and to other people in Europe, from the success of your present labours to procure the separation of Church from State. But this is not the sole object or even the principal motive of my letter.

I write to press upon you the imperious duty of activity, of immediate exertion, of "no delay," of refusing to listen to those who counsel you to wait, and who tell you, in the language of the *Morning Chronicle*, that a political crisis "*will*" arrive. That political crisis has arrived! Russia felt it, Austria acknowledged it, Prussia is preparing to meet it. The petty Princes of the German Confederation have assembled to provide for it, and have ordered 450,000 men to form the standing army of that portion of the Continent, while nearly an equal number constitutes the military forces of France. Lord Palmerston, notwithstanding all his timidity, and Prince Talleyrand, notwithstanding, all his heartlessness, are obliged to contract alliances with Spain and with Portugal, in order to defend themselves, and even Whig policy and Whig moderation, against the known, and avowed aggressive policy of the North. The day has come when the French and British Governments require all the union, and all the energy, and all the support of these respective people; and it is now, therefore, that in exchange for your confidence and your support you must demand the separation of the Church from the State. And besides this, the day is not very far distant when the foreign relations of Great Britain, when her foreign prospects, her foreign alliances, and the condition of those allies, will occupy much of the attention of the people as well as of the Government of that country; and therefore now, "whilst there is time, even whilst it is called to-day," now it is your duty to press upon the Government and the Parliament the necessity for a separation of the Church from the State. At a later period, you will be met by the cry of, "Do not, at a moment like the present, weaken our influence abroad by appearing disunited at home;" and that appeal must then not be disregarded. But at this moment of our history we have a period of "*interragnum*." Vast events are preparing. All thrones and all governments are tottering; and now, even now, is the time to demand the separation of the Church from the State.

Suffer me now to call your attention to the fact of the last few years in the history of France and of the Continent, as demonstrative of the danger which will result from delay. I have said that the cause of civil and religious liberty, in the present state of human society, cannot remain stationary. And this is a fact. Look at France! What is her position now, when compared to what it was after the Revolution in September and October 1830?—Most deplorable. The Carlists and Jesuits, who then hid their heads, and asked simply for pardon and grace, now calculate on sending fifty Deputies to represent them at the approaching general elections! The Jesuits and priests, who then (I mean in 1830) were as submissive and tractable as were the Tory Peers in England when the Birmingham patriots met before the passing of the Reform Bill, and when Lord Grey resigned the post of Prime Minister, now openly preach against the Revolution of July—openly refuse to pray for the King of the French in their churches; openly refuse to pay him any mark of respect or deference—and publicly proclaim their convictions and desires in favour of Henry the Fifth and a third Restoration. And why is all this?—Because the Government of Louis Philip has refused to march onwards with the cause of the people, and therefore the cause has receded. But why do I refer to foreign illustrations? Look at home! Look at the discussions in the House of Lords! Look at the late election in Scotland! Look at the rejection by large majorities—much larger than last year—of the question of pensions and sinecures, as proposed by Daniel Whittle Harvey; and at the success everywhere of the Conservative party amongst the organs and supporters of the Whigs. These are facts: and why is all this?—Because Lord Grey is afraid of the people, afraid of liberty, afraid of going on; and therefore the cause which he might have for ever placed beyond the reach of injury or retrogression, has indubitably receded. If the House of Commons should be dissolved to-day, there would be an increase of fifty Conservative Members. And why?

Because, if the cause of civil and religious liberty does not advance, it must retrograde; for it cannot remain stationary.

Within the last few days I have read with much advantage a private letter, written by an English dignitary of the Church of England, to a Tory nobleman who was at Paris. I do not profess to give the words, but the substance is as follows:—

"It will not do for us to overthrow the Whigs at the present time. We must first let them fight the battle with the Dissenters. On them the odium must remain of refusing the Dissenters' claims, and not on the Tories. We can afterwards follow in their steps; but must not take the lead. If the Whigs joined the Dissenters, our cause would be hopeless, and the separation of Church from State might be carried in a month. We must then encourage the Whigs to fight the battle of the Church against the Dissenters; and afterwards we may see what can be done to overthrow them."

This is the confession of a dignitary of the Church, of a Dean, of a well-known and very able Dean, viz. "That if the Whigs joined the Dissenters, the Church might be separated from the State in a month." The Whigs hope by conceding to the Church "*now*" that they shall obtain its support hereafter. They are woefully mistaken; but that is no reason why the Dissenters should delay their demand.

Before I terminate my letter, suffer me briefly to point out to you the retrograde movement of the cause of liberty in other countries than France and Great Britain since 1830, in consequence of the timid and nervous conduct of those who undertook to control and direct the Revolution of July.

Look at HOLLAND! The old King WILLIAM defies England and France; and though years have elapsed since a treaty was agreed between those two powers, recognizing the independence of Belgium, yet, up to this hour, Belgium is unknown, and a map of Europe cannot point out her boundaries.

Look at BELGIUM! In 183 , the Orangeists and Legitimists hung down their heads in despair, fled, remained passive, and considered their cause as lost; but in 1834, there are Orangeists in each Chamber; and at Gand, Brussels, Antwerp, and Liege, they are in a state of perpetual conspiracy against Leopold and his Government. And why is this?—Because, for fear of offending Prussia and Austria, Russia and Holland, the Whigs and Juste Milieu of France and England have not dared to finish the question.

Look at GERMANY! In 183 and 1831, all Germany was up: but now a Congress has been sitting for weeks and months in the capital of Austria, to which the representatives of France and of England have never even been invited, nay more from which they have been excluded; though the Ambassadors are destroying the treaties of Vienna. Three years ago, the German Princes only spoke of concessions, but now 450,000 troops are to keep all in order!

Look at POLAND! In 183 and 1831, we hear of "the clemency of the Emperor," of the "loyal intentions of Nicholas," of his resolution "to grant all that had been secured to Poland by the treaties of 1814 and 1815;" and when some of us said that Poland would be made a Russian province and deprived of all her national institutions, we were accused of libelling the Czar, and aggravating unnecessarily a state of oppression and wo. And yet what has occurred through the procrastinating, timed policy of the Whigs? Why Poland has no Senate, no diet, no senators, no national army, no national language, no national governors or magistrates, and is become a mere Russian military province.

I could multiply my examples, but the foregoing will suffice.

I entreat, then, the Protestant Dissenters of Great Britain and Ireland to press on their claims; to demand, and that incessantly, the separation of the Church from the State; to compel the Whigs to abdicate, or else to support the cause of civil and religious freedom; and never to forget that, "now is the accepted time, and now for their cause is the day o salvation."

I am, Gentlemen, your friend and servant,
O. P. Q.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 20.

I informed you in a former letter that the Porte had issued a firman, ordering the organization of a disciplined militia throughout the empire. It is impossible to consider this act of the Turkish Government otherwise than as an official proof of its solicitude for the interests of the empire, of its liberal and wise dispositions towards the people. The *naïveté* of the description it contains of the state of the Ottoman armies before the introduction of general organization, and of the evils arising from its absence, deserves particular attention, especially as tending to prove beyond doubt what Europe has so long refused to admit—that the necessity of reform is felt in Turkey, and that the spirit of regeneration is abroad forcing into action her latent energies. On seeing it bringing forth already results so important as those specified in the firman, it is impossible to withstand forming the brightest anticipations for the future prospects of this country, and confessing how erroneous the opinion is which persists in considering it as lost beyond hope, at the very moment when a salutary reaction is labouring to cast off the incubus of disease.

It is calculated that the militia when organized will form a corps of upwards of 500,000 men. The standing army at present hardly amounts to 60,000 men. It was at first the Divan's intention to increase it to 100,000, but for the moment no augmentations of any consequence are to be made. It is a singular fact to observe a Government looked upon as so ignorant and corrupt proclaiming the evils of a standing army, and expressing to the people its anxiety to preserve the state from the ruinous consequences it occasions. But the fact will no longer appear singular when it is recollected that the preservation of public security in Turkey is not due to the overawing presence of mercenary bands; and the revolutionary spirit which in Europe obliges the majority of monarchs to be hourly on the alert, and live surrounded by a constant display of terror, does not exist in this country. Nowhere in Europe is the coercive action of Government less active and less sensible than here. The anxiety expressed by the Sultan, in an address to his peo-

ple, of placing arms into their hands and acquainting them with their use is sufficient to demonstrate that the people are considered by him as natural friends, and not in the light of an enemy; that a standing army is looked upon by him as a neces, sary means of defence against foreign aggression and not as the instrument of his subjects' op, ression. The absence of revolutionary spirit in Turkey is not due to the influence of fatalism or apathy; it is not to be attributed either to the blind superstitious reverence and dread the Sultan inspires as chief of the spiritual and temporal administration. Insurrections arise in Turkey, and will continue to arise whenever abuses become too oppressive, or innovations are too hastily enforced; they are directed against a Pacha, a Moussellim, a Sultan; but the attempt of overturning the established form of government has never even been dreamt of. The peaceable disposition of the population of Turkey, as well as its almost total exemption from crimes, is the result of contentment, and the source of this contentment must be traced back to those simple and natural institutions which, originating in immediate necessities, are contented with positive advantages, which, by placing within every one's reach the means of satisfying the most urgent of man's wants, effectually prevent the burst of passions which allow him uncontrolled domestic liberty in compensation for the absence of political liberty, and do not place his everyday's, his every moment's existence under a restraint without pause, an irritation without abatement. The almost total absence of indirect taxes, and the simplicity of the financial system, protect the inhabitant of Turkey from the attacks of "the gnat, which in civilized Europe stings every hour, and keeps the mind in a perpetual state of fret and *malaise*, generating a temperament of discontent susceptible at all times of being wrought upon by the seditious, or captivated by any new principle or project which promises the least hope of extrication from the oppressor."

Will the important measure of organizing a national guard in Turkey be put into execution? The solution of this question and of others of no loss moment, depends on the substitution of an earnest and effective for the mock alliance between France and England. But, at all events, the deed of the organization will remain to record in the future convulsions of Europe the elements of strength that might have been found in the barrier which we shall have suffered to be overthrown.

MAY 22.

The following extract is from a letter addressed to me by a friend at Larissa, in Thessaly;—

"The departure of the Pacha for the marriage festivities the of capital has called forth the most unequivocal expressions of universal affection. It is rumoured that he is to remain at Constantinople, and that his Kiayah is to govern the Pachalic in his name. However respectable, however upright the conduct of the Kiayah has been while under the immediate inspection of Mustapha Pacha, this rumour has given rise to no small uneasiness, nor is to be wondered at considering the perfect repose that district has enjoyed since the nomination of the latter. His conduct here has been irreproachable. It is no difficult thing in Turkey when the chief is honest or has an interest in being so to put an end to abuses. This he has done; but he has done a great deal more. He has here impressed upon the people the conviction that they have rights. He has rejected, besides, all those customary presents that hitherto the best of Governors have considered a right. Another result of his excellent administration has been the effect on the surrounding Governors. No doubt the conditions of administration have materially changed. The young Pacha of Joannina was removed principally from his attempt of monopolizing the wool, from which he was not allowed after all to reap the benefit. The Pacha of Salonica had a rap over the knuckles for the same thing. The present Pacha of Joannina has interfered in no way with commerce; and Omer Pacha of Salonica, who before at Negroponte was considered one of the best Turkish Governors, has been obliged to alter his conduct. But Mustapha, instead of being forced by the Government to conduct himself well, has forced the Government to reform abuses of which it endeavoured to make him the instrument. For instance, the Government has a right to one-tenth of the corn at a fixed sum, which has generally been one-fourth of the value. An order came from Constantinople for the collection of his portion; he answered, "the price in the market is 10 piasters per kilo, I am not the man to offer less to the peasant than his produce is worth, no more than I will be the means of taking his produce from him on credit; if Government wants grain, it must pay the market price, and send the money here in advance." The money was sent, but as the price had risen to 12 piasters, he only sent the number of kiloes that could be obtained for the sum sent. Now it is well known that the Mustapha, while Serkiatip and favourite of the Sultan, was not backward in profiting in the prevailing corruption of the capital. His conduct here is therefore an earnest of more than his personal reformation; it shows that he sees that honesty may now be a road to power and distinction.

The news from Albania is satisfactory. Some time ago we were alarmed by a body of Albanians, who threatened us from the heights of Mizzoro. But it seems that the Albanians themselves have at length felt that anarchy was less beneficial than tranquillity. The Mussulman chiefs of the villages have had an assembly at Joannina, where they have promised their support to the Pacha and the Christian. They have bound themselves to answer for all future disorders, and to raze to the ground the houses of any of their respective adherents who do not return to their homes and to honest avocations. This sentence is said to have been put into execution against a score of individuals, who with their families are banished for 12 years.

I mentioned in my letter No. 24, that the Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia were shortly expected in town. I forgot then relating an anecdote which is not entirely *sine sale*. Their Chargé d'Affaires finding that it would be quite inconsistent in these *soi-disant* loyal vassals of the Porte to appear in the capital dressed in the European uniforms they have adopted, and that cocked hats and epaulettes would not be looked upon by the Sultan as very becoming to rayahs, came to the resolution of consulting a member of the Russian Legation on the subject. In consequence of the determination suggested, a large supply of fézees (red caps) and of uniforms such as are worn by the Turks have been sent to Ponte-grande. After undergoing there the necessary metamorphosis the Princes and suite will proceed to Constantinople, and continue to wear this new costume during their stay in the capital.

O.

DAMASCUS, APRIL 16.

The reprieve which the crafty policy of Russia appears at present to have given to the tottering empire of Turkey may have lessened in the eyes of some European politicians the interest connected with the affairs of the East; yet no Briton who values the welfare of his country, and above all the security of the East Indian possessions, can lose sight of the schemes of that Machiavelian Cabinet one of whose tricks, after the diplomatic victory gained over Turkey by the formation of the treaty of last July at Unkiar Skileassi, within 18 miles of Constantinople, has been to make show of yielding in something to the remonstrances of England and France, in order, by the appearance of moderation, to accustom mankind to look upon the subjection of Turkey as a fact nearly, if not already, accomplished. In the west of Europe, removed from the immediate scenes of the Russian intrigues, her plans may be glossed over, and she may wheedle many by the specious doctrine of "her love of treaties" and of "her desire to uphold the decisions of the peace-makers in 1815;" but in these countries the mask is withdrawn, and all her efforts are directed to conciliate the Greek and Armenian Christians by telling them that she is the only friend capable of ridding them of the Turkish or Moslem yoke. It is affirmed, and no doubt with reason, by all who study the proceedings of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, that the principle "the end justifies the means" is adopted and practised for the purpose of aggrandizing Russia Hence the Sultan has been insidiously enveloped in a net out of which, his empire can never escape, and the period of closing which, at the instant of his death, depends wholly on the volition of the Czar. The unfortunate victim is now soothed and even tickled in order to keep him in good humour, but his power is daily more and morecircumscribed, in order to accustom the Turks to fall with him.

The enfeeblement of the Turkish empire has long been observed by the world, but the period of its dissolution has been hastened by Russian intrigues,—at first the Greeks were encouraged to revolt, and the efforts of the Arabs to recover their long-lost privileges were viewed with complacency, until at length the approach of Ibrahim Pacha to Constantinople gave the signal for one of those master strokes of Machiavelism, and Russia distinguished herself in sending her troops to protect the Sultan to the annoyance and horror of all the Mahommedans in Turkey, who hate the Sultan, as a renegade from the religous and political system of his forefathers.

In every part of the East, in every district of Asia from China to the Bosphorus, there are Russian spies and agents scattered and maintained, for the purpose of supporting her plans; there are thousands of Armenians as dealers, pedlars, and merchants, living among all the tribes from the Caspian to the Indus. The Persian empire is at the mercy of Russia, as much as that of Turkey: the Schah, like the Sultan, both Turks, although of different Moslem creeds, is surrounded by the creatures of the Czar, and the death of either will involve his empire more and more in the meshes of Russia. The Persian Monarch is the older—his decease may soon occur: therefore a respite is allowed to the Sultan; but in Persia intrigues are fomented the most injurious to England. The death of Abbas Mirza, the second son of the Schah, formerly promoted by the influence of Russia to the rank of hereditary Prince, seemed for a time to have stopped the growth of Russian power, but his son, Mohammed Mirza, follows, in his footsteps; the latter, like his father, spurred on to conquest by Russian partisans, it at the head of an army disciplined and guided by Russian officers, and is employed in the subjugation of the kingdom of Cabul, on the frontiers of the British Indies; he lately took Herat, and was about to attack the city of Candahar. His success, his connexion with Russia, and his recognition by her as "hereditary Prince and successor to his father and grandfather," although contrary to the usages of the country, have insured many adherents; but his uncles, the sons of the Schah, who are governors in other provinces, are not disposed to admit his pretensions, and may dispute, on the death of their father, the succession to the throne. The Prince who governs the province of Kerman, near the Persian Gulf, is said to have good chances in case of a collision. A civil war is expected, and Russia will be enabled to fish in troubled waters; yet accusations are afloat here against the British Ministry, in their neglecting this frontier, so necessary for the protection of India. Rumour speaks of an attempt on the part of the British Government to conclude a commercial treaty with Persia, for which purpose the person some time ago Ambassador in London was about to proceed thither, but which journey he lately declined, on the ground of his presence in his own country being more conducive to his personal interest, in case of the death of the Schah. It was asked, why could not the treaty be concluded in Persia; and the reply was, that more money was expected by the Persians on going to London.

Among the prejudices which education creates among certain clauses, is one connected with the capacity and talents of the asiatics, who are supposed to be inferior in mental and physical energy to the Europeans; but in Russia this fanciful distinction is not allowed to subsist. That empire, composed as it may be of portions of Europe, Asia, and America, is one and indivisible; the line of frontiers between Europe and Asia, which geographers labour to trace along rivers and mountains, vanishes before the gaze of the Czar; he sees his empire as a whole, and teaches his subjects to look upon it as such, and to labour to make it a sixth part of the globe. Its great want are maritime outlets, hence the wish to reach the Gulf of Persia also.

Of the intention to subvert the British establishments in India, the letter written by the Czar to excite revolt there, and the original of which was sent two years ago by Lord W. Bentinck to the Government in London, is considered a sufficient proof. On other occasions it would have been met with a cry for revenge but now the destinies of the British people are placed in hands who do not anticipate danger even from open enmity. The treaty concluded at St Petersburgh on the 29th of January last, by Achmet Pacha and the Cabinet of the Emperor Nicholas, and of which the English Government, on receiving a crude notice, expressed its satisfaction in a demi-official organ, is spoken of as highly dangerous. The provision for the evacuation of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were applauded, although no specification was known of the manner in which the Russo-Wallachian army of 15,000 men, lately raised there and disciplined by Russia, were to be employed. Silistria too, is to be retained, in order to prove that the Czar has the right to return whenever he may please. Money, and other specious advantages, have been granted to Turkey, and what is the equivalent? Another secret article, which cedes to the Czar the right of possession to an extensive district between the Caspian and the Black Sea, thereby giving him power over the whole of Armenia and which of course rivets the chains of Turkey and of Persia, is another encroachment on the security of the British East Indies.

N.

BEYROUT, APRIL 26.

The following account of a visit to the Holy Land, as drawn up by a British traveller, may have some interest:—"I arrived in Jerusalem on the Latin Holy Thursday morning, in time to witness the ceremonies of that day. On entering the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and which also encloses the spot on which Jesus Christ is believed to be crucified, I was surprised to find the Latin Bishop, who was officiating in the midst of a choir of Franciscan friars, was protected by Ibrahim Pacha's soldiers; but on inquiry learned that on the preceding Saturday evening the Greeks and Armenians had come to blows in the church; that sticks, stones, and knives were used by them to such effect that within the week several persons had died. The friars, from alarm, had applied to the authorities of the town for a guard of soldiers, whose conduct in the church was far more exemplary than that of the Christians. The church was, as usual, closed during the evening in order to prevent the renewal of those disgraceful scenes. The number of Frank pilgrims did not exceed 40, while, as it was said, that of the Greeks and Armenians had during the season exceeded 10,000, and many were expected. The Greeks and Armenians have each a large building, called a convent; but far more like a caravansary, in which the thousands of pilgrims are received; the priests at the head of these establishments demand from each pilgrim an account of his property, and an alms according to his means, before they are received, and before the certificates of hadgee (pilgrim) are granted. Their revenues are therefore considerable, and the cause of the frequent quarrels is the right to money. The Latin friars, who have 15 or 16 different buildings, called also convents, in various parts of the East, are now much alarmed, lest the subscriptions for their support, which are annually collected in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, should cease in the two last countries, on account of the civil war. Those convents require each year about 100,000 dollars; and they since the reign of Charles X. have been under the protection of France. I have seen the tricoloured flag floating over some of them, but neither the King of the French, nor the Emperor of Austria, although called "his Apostolic Majesty," gives now any money. Russia, as a Government, advances nothing, but the numerous pilgrims from her dominions pay largely; the Greek and Armenian priests are of course her strong partisans. The Greeks are accused of having made use of the period when the Latins had no money, in consequence of the occupation of the countries of the subscription by the French armies after the Revolution, and when there were but few friars at the convent of the Holy Sepulchre, to cause a fire which destroyed the church and the tombs of the crusaders; they then appropriated to themselves the best part of the buildings, which they fashioned as they pleased; the former proprietors, the Latins, since their return regard those intrusions with much dissatisfaction, and the epithet of "schismatics" is used without hesitation. It is difficult to conceive the mutual aversion with which the various Christians regard each other even in the sacred place, which they all profess to venerate. Of the Latin ceremonies there is an excellent account in Maundrell's visit, published 136 years ago.

"Having proceeded through Ramla to Nazareth, it was my good fortune to arrive there at the moment when Ibrahim Pacha reached it from Tiberias. I was introduced into the presence of the Pacha by Omer Effend, his Secretary, who had been educated in England. Ibrahim Pacha is very corpulent; his countenance indicated good humour, while his eyes were remarkable for vivacity and shrewdness. I was asked to sit down and chanced to take a place between two open windows; between them was a current of air: the Pacha perceived it, and requested me to put on my hat, upon which I excused myself, as it was not a mark of respect. He was evidently pleased with the remark, and observed that European gentlemen behaved conformably to their system wherever they might be, whereas he had seen Jews, having the title of consuls, who dressed like Generals, and stalked in before him covered; but they were alike ignorant of Frank and Turkish customs, for if they wished to have their heads covered they ought to adopt the dress of Turkish gentlemen. Ibrahim Pacha was then proceeding across the country, in order to witness the ceremonies of the Greek Easter, which falls this year in the beginning of May. He inquired if I was pleased with my visit to Palestine, when I stated that throughout the country I had experienced civilities and kindness, except at a village near Djeneen, when some men and boys had called me "Giaour" (infidel), and had thrown stones, one of which had hurt me severely. He said that village was long notorious for its lawlessness, and instantly issued orders to the governor of the district. Within 30 hours four men and four boys were brought in prisoners; the former were sent to work in the fortifications of Acre, and the latter to be drilled as soldiers. The Christians of the place expressed much satisfactiou at this example, which they said had been much wanted.

"One of the most curious circumstances that I saw in Nazareth was Ibraham Pacha's visit to the church of the Convent, where, in a grotto, having a double exit and under the high altar, the friars show the spot which they call that of the incarnation He examined all the church with proper attention, appeared much struck with the splendid vestments, the gifts of European sovereigns which he said, far exceeded any thing worn by the Moslems. He promised that the convents should be treated with justice. This visit to a Christain church before he went to the Mosque in the town is said to have been dissatisfactory to some rigid Mahommedans, but Ibrahim appeared not to regard their prejudices. He rose with the sun, and dedicated his time to receiving visits or reading petitions; in the evening he walked in the neighbourhood of the town. I saw the inhabitants throng to hand him their petitions. An old mountaineer appeared anxious to enter into a detail—"My good friend," said Ibrahim, "I have read near 200 petitions to-day, and want some relaxation, but you may depend on my attending to your prayer." Women and children came also to give in their applications Two deputations of the inhabitants addressed him as he passed at different places; they complained of oppressive taxes, and he promised to inquire into the fact. The following day the Governor of Nazareth was ordered to present his accounts, which were strictly examined, and an overcharge of 6,000 piasters proved. As the Governor was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, Ibraham exclaimed, "How now? no satifaction for me? A month since I appointed thee Governor of this place, and already thou hast found means to raise 6,000 piasters unjustly. I suppose, if I allowed thee to remain, that within 12 months it would amount to 200,000 piasters; for this act I condemn thee to work 12 months as a galley-slave in the fortifications of Acre." He was immediately taken thither. In those fortifications there are 1,800 persons employed, among whom is the notorious robber Aboughasous—the Rob Roy of the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, who formerly plundered in the civilest manner the travellers and pilgrims, and occasionally put to the torture those whose ransom was not forthcoming. He is now old, and forced in chains to carry stones; his family being wealthy wished to give him good food; but Ibrahim forbade it, on the ground that all the slaves should be fed alike Persons well acquainted with the character of the Pacha assure me, that notwithstanding his warm temper, he is guided in all his actions by a strong wish to do justice; his taste leads him to desire a private life and tranquillity, but being now involved in important concerns, he thinks it would be most disgraceful to retire He is desirous of visiting Europe, in order to become acquainted with its arts and improvements, and frequently express his regret that he cannot gratify this wish. He has been accused of loving drink, but at present seldom indulges in any excess. He has a favourite toast, which he loves to drink and to explain to his friends and officers—"Ya shasin serbeslie,"—"Success to liberty." Against his will he has been obliged to order the destruction of some fortresses in which various bands of brave men had retired to maintain their independence; but, as he declared, the Government must be obeyed, and as they did not choose to submit to gentle measures, he was, to his regret, compelled to use rough ones. The foible of his character is said to be love of money, and his enemies charge him with habits of which the Turks make no scruple. As a matter of curiosity, I asked one of his friends if the description drawn of his devastations during the campaign in the Morea was correct, and was told that they were overcharged in respect to him, for he was accused of having committed depredations and scattered ruin which the Greeks had committed themselves, in order to deprive his troops, on their advance, of every means of support. I may mention a curious trait of Ibrahim Pacha. Having paid a visit to the British Consul General, the lady of the latter entered the room, when he who had faced death in so many battles was embarrassed by the presence of an English woman He stood up, however, and behaved with much politeness, while he excused himself, saying that he was not accustomed to meet European ladies. As the Consul and his lady speak Arabic fluently, the difficulty was soon removed, and Ibrahim Pacha remained three hours in agreeable conversation with both.—*Times, June 16.*

CAIRO,—APRIL 11.

The following information, in regard to the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria, deserves being made public, not only as very creditable to him, but as being of some general interest at the present time, when the attention of the commercial world is being fixed on that country. I have it from an English gentleman, connected with one of the first houses in London, who has visited his Highness with the view of personally satisfying himself of the state of the country, its prospects, and the practicability of establishing with advantage a branch of his house there. He found Ibrahim Pacha at Acre, who received him very graciously, kept him there three days with him, and entered in the most friendly and easy way into an explanation of his plans of government for the country. His determination is not to interfere in any way with commerce, but to leave the people to dispose of their produce as they please, restricting himself merely to a very trifling duty for the present. The trade in silk, oil, cotton, and every other production of the country, is to be perfectly free, not only so, but he will give every encouragement to those who may be disposed to embark their capital in any of those branches; the production of silk may be carried to any extent. His Highness is however of opinion that the people do not know how to treat the worm or to wind the silk properly, and that an importation of Italians or others well acquainted with this branch of industry might prove very beneficial to those making the experiment. All the oil at present produced with probably be required for the soap factories, but this is a branch that might also be extended *in infinitum*, the climate, soil, everything concurring to favour it. As to cotton, he expects to export this year, from the province of Adana alone, which is described as the richest part of his Syrian dominions, capable of growing everything, 80,000 cantars, and experiments are to be made there, in Beirout, Seida, and Acre, of the make plant. He offers land to all who may be disposed to cultivate it on very low terms, giving it free for a couple of years, in case of its being in bad condition, or under other unfavourable circumstances. This branch of industry will probably increase immensely, as the country revives from the long course of oppression and misgovernment under which it has suffered. Ibrahim Pacha is unceasing in his exertions to restore order and repair the errors of his predecessors, encouraging industry by every means in his power, opening up the country by roads, planting olives wherever they have been neglected; but what is, perhaps, of greater importance, with the aid of several young men whom he has educated at his own expense in France and England he has organized a system of government for the country that will ere long distinguish that as the most favoured portion of the Turkish empire. His views of government are more liberal than those perhaps, of any Turk existing, certainly more liberal much than those of his father, who is unquestionably the first man of the present day of the race of Moslem, and whose energy and enterprise Ibrahim possesses in an eminent degree, with other qualities that, when brought fully into operation, will probably secure him as high a place in history, and to his people more lasting benefit, than any Mohammed Ali is likely to confer. From what I

have stated above, it will be seen that his views as to commerce are the very reverse of his father's, who makes a monopoly of every thing: an Englishman has no difficulty in deciding which of these courses is best. It has always been a matter of regret with me that Ibrahim was not allowed to found a new dynasty at Constantinople, because it is clear, by such a measure, the integrity of the Turkish empire, which seems so much desired by the great Powers of the west, would not only have been secured, but a more effectual barrier opposed to the aggression of Russia in that quarter than any other that they will be able to devise. Besides, Ibrahim has a strong and growing party in Turkey, his conduct in the Morea and since having raised him very high in the eyes of his countrymen, who say that he is not the man in any extremity to flee to foreign aid for protection. He proposes making Antioch the seat of government for Syria, and Alexandretta, which is only three leagues from it, the port; though this is not yet finally determined upon. Coals have been discovered in three different places, not however of the first quality, so far as yet appears.

It is said in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 14th of February, on information received from Smyrna, "that an army of 18000 men, which Mohammed Ali had despatched to the borders of the Red Sea to put down an insurrection in the Hedjaz, had been put to the route, and 2,000 Turkish Candiots had gone over to the rebels. Mohammed Ali was preparing another army for the renewal of the attack." There is not a word of truth in all this; nor should any thing be believed that is said in the *Smyrna Gazette* (whence, no doubt, that information was derived) in regard to this country. The Pacha's army, which does not amount to half the number stated, has not as yet received the slightest check, nor is there a Turkish Candiot in it. His measures are generally too well taken for any such mishaps as these. The army will proceed about this time from Djedda into the interior of Asia. The first object of attack is Sanna, the capital of Arabia Felix, hitherto a virgin town, no foreign force having ever yet approached it. Success in that will be followed by the subjugation of the whole country between Sanna and the sea, including Mocha and other rich and valuable provinces—in fact, the whole country bordering the east coast of the Red Sea, from Djedda to the Straits of Babelmandel. This country has for a long time been under the government of the Imauns of Sanna, a powerful family who exercised an absolute sway over those parts; but the present Imaun being a weak man, addicted to drinking, civil dissention has arisen, different tribes have taken arms and plundered and disturbed the country and upon the plea that such a state of things is dangerous and might be of evil influence on the Pacha's province of Mecca adjoining, as well as on account of having harboured his rebel Bey, Turki Bel Mes, Mohammed Ali has determined to add this to his other extensive dominions.—*Times, June* 18. H.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

At the Mechanic's Institution, by Dr. Murray

It is a curious phenomenon, that England is intersected by a broad coral reef, such as is found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It occurs above the upper oolite, and evidently indicates a different state of the world to that which now exists. To add to its remarkability, this coal barnk crosses a ridge of hills 400 feet high, which must have been covered by the ocean when the coral was produced. From its loose, crumbly, and porous nature, it is called coral rag, and is filled with remains of various kinds of shell fish. The Portland limestone lies above this coral rag, in which great masses of putrified wood are found. Petrifactions are formed by the action of water. When the substance acted upon decays it is gradually replaced by earthy depositions, until the whole is decomposed and filled with particles of stone, by which the external and internal appearance are exactly preserved The operation may be seen in all its stages at Loch Neagh, in Ireland, where excellent houses, made of the petrifactions, are sold with the following cry :—"Buy these hodes, once wood now stones!" This process was much more rapid and extensive at those remote periods when the waters of the ocean contained a large proportion of earthy matter, dissolved and spread over most of what is now dry land; and thus, the petrifactions being enclosed in the rocks that hardened around them, we possess complete relics of former inhabitants of the earth, which, but for geology, we should never have dreamed of. The oolites are traced in different countries by the petrifications they contain; indeed, it is an important rule, that the same kind of remains are always met with in the same rock, by which means the secondary rocks are readily identified. Above the oodites lies a mass of sandstone called iron san. It forms a very barren soil, in-so-much that in Sussex alone there are 30,000 acres upon it which are almost a desart from its influence. Many remains of large animals are found in it. Those of the iguanodou are the most remarkable. This animal was of the lizard species, and must have been 73 to 82 feet in length, with a body as thick as that of an elephant, and with a horn like that of a rhinoceros, and lived entirely on land, its legs having been large and massy, and its huge teeth, formed like those of horses or cows, for the mastication of land plants. Its food was probably the large ferns twenty feet in height, found in the same sandstone. The bones of a crocodile, 30 feet in length, of three kinds of turtle, of the plesiosaurus, pterodactyl, and other reptiles are likewise met with in the iron sandstone. The upper part of this stone contains great beds of clay, named the weald clay, above which lies what is termed green send. These are seen together in the Isle of Wight, and have given rise to some very romantic scenery, in consequence of the clay being washed out by springs and the green and falling down in great masses. The under cliff of that island has been formed in this manner: and, from its wild and picturesque beauties, few spots in England have excited more general admiration.

The last of the secondary rocks is chalk, which occurs in vast abundance in many parts of the world. Its lower beds are intermixed with clay and form marl of various colours, in which a great abundance of shell are contained, of which that called the blemite is the most common. Chalk, like limestone, consisting of lime and carbonic acid gas, may, like it, be ascertained by immersing it in any strong acid. It is too soft for building purposes: there is, indeed, a chapel in Sussex built of chalk, which has stood for 600 years, but the walls are six feet thick, and protected by a thin casing of limestone. A peculiarity of the chalk strata is, that of the regular rows of flints in them, in size from a man's head to a musket bullet, which follow all their bendings. The flints are usually of a dark gray colour. They are broken into sharp fragments and used as gun-flints: a good workman can make 1,500 gun-flints in a day. The spark which but strikes from steel consists of a small groin in steel made red hot by the blow. Organic remains of marine animals, a few remains of vegetables, an abundance of petrified sponges, changed into flint, are found in the chalk as well as a large variety of shells. Petrifactions of fish are very rare in rocks: a few occur in chalk. This must be owing to those creatures rasing to the surface when they die and being speedily devoured by other fish. Another species of lizard, of great strength, its head being four feet long, armed with long ranges of large conical teeth, is found in chalk. It is callek the Mosasaurus, and is met with chiefly in the Netherlands, and also in the chalk of Sussex. The chalk formation occupies a large surface in this country, extending from Flamborough Head to the coast of Devonshire on one hand, and to Dover on the other. Throughout this space it forms low round hills, gently subsiding into plains, termed downs, where they advance to the sea. There this same character ceases, as the chalk, from its softness, is easily undermined by the sea, and hence form abrupt, lofty, and often overhanging precipices. These are of a dazzling white colour, whence our island is supposed to have derived the name of Albion. Shakspeare's Cliff, at Dover, is 440 feet in perpendicular height, and several chalk precipices in the Isle of Wight are 600 feet high. The thickness of the chalk formation in England is estimated to be on the average 700 feet. It is very unfavourable to agriculture, being so dry and porous that it takes away the moisture of the soil, on which account few plants can live in it. The chalk downs of England support a smaller population to the mile than any other part of the country, and in France there are large districts in the province of Champagne where not a plant will grow, and nothing is seen but a desart plain of chalk. In England, however, there is a considerable depth of soil upon the chalk, which bears good grass, and on the downs in Hampshire, Dorset, and Sussex many millions of sheep are fed. As there are scarcely any springs of water, the only mode in which water can be supplied to the cattle is by forming large ponds on the down and lining them thickly with clay. The rain water collects in these ponds, and, the climate being moist, they are rarely dry. The chalk at Oxfordshire was at one time covered with forests, especially the hills called the Chiltern Hundreds, which were the haunts of banditti, and hence originated an office which is still an useful one to our members of Parliament. The forests and banditti have now disappeared, but the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds still remains.

It was formerly an opinion amongst geologists, that the rocks forming the crust of the earth enclosed each other in successive coats like the structure of an onion; but this is by no means the case, as the older rocks rise to a greater height than any of the younger, which lie upon them at lower leaves in proportion to their age, and it is supposed the oldest strata were formed when the ocean stood highest, and have risen into lofty peaks, and the later in succession as the water lowered. When the inequalities of the old crystalline formations were filled up, the position of the rocks become more horizontal. The geological surveys which have been made of different countries confirm this view. Many ways may be pointed out for this successive appearance of rocks from under each other. To it we owe the variety and beauty of natural scenery, and by it we are readily enabled to avail ourselves of the peculiar mineral treasures of each Providence has thus not only placed stores of substances that are serviceable to us in rocks, but has arranged these rocks so that we can conveniently reach them. A third consideration is the difference of soil produced by different rocks, and the consequent variety of the vegetable kingdom. It is obvious from the inclination of the several strata of rocks, that they must sink below each other in order of their age; hence if we were to dig a pit sufficiently deep we should pass through the whole series of rocks successively. Such a pit, however, it would be impossible to dig as it would require to be sunk to the profundity of three or four miles before that object could be obtained. The expence of thus, likewise, would be enormous; indeed, the most valuable mines are nowhere worked deeper than a quarter of a mile from the surface. There is a class, called trap rocks, which occupy no distinct situation in the series, but occur in them all indiscriminately. The principal trap rocks are basalt porphyry, greenstone, and amygdaloid Basalt is of a dark gray brownish colour, and is hard, heavy, close, and tenacious. The Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, Fingal's Cave in the Island of Staffa, exhibit the finest specimens of it. The same rock is met with on Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, and according to Humboldt, in South America, without any variation in appearance, or structure.

On Thursday last Dr. Murray resumed.

The tertiary rocks always lie upon chalk, which, in general forms a sort of basin around them. They have only lately been observed, but they are found to occupy a greater surface of Europe than any other class of rocks. From being in basins it is inferred, that when they were produced the sea had so far subsided as to separate into so many distinct pools, bounded by the present chains of mountains; and it is a curious circumstance, that some of the basins contain saltwater and others fresh water and shells which would seem to prove them to have been sometimes fresh water lakes, and at others salt seas. In the tertiary rocks, the highest class of animals, namely warm, blooded quadrupeds and birds, appear in great numbers. These rocks are separated into four divisions, the lower marine formation, the lower fresh water, the upper marine, and the upper fresh water formations. These terms are given to them as they contain fresh or salt water shells. The chief places where they have been examined are the basins of London, Paris and the Isle of Wight. The lowest stratum composing these rocks is of clay, called plastic clay, of bright colours such as is used in potteries. Large cliffs in the Isle of Wight, 200 feet in height are formed of it. The substance termed plumb-pudding stone, form its being formed of pebbles and gravel cemented by a siliceous paste, is met with in the tertiary formation. The Danes, when masters of England, erected blocks of this stone, in great circles, to serve as temples. Of these the most famous is that of Stonehenge, which was formerly considered a Druidical remain. Above the plastic clay lies a great mass of stone, intermediate between clay and limestone, upon which the metropolis stands, from which it is termed the London clay. It extends over a considerable tract around London, and even rises into hills 700 feet high. It is so stiff and tenacious that water will not pass through it, hence most of the wells in London are in the loose soil above it; but if it is necessary to sink lower, no water enters until the workmen arrive at the plastic clay, 100 feet or more deep, when water is obtained, and it arises so suddenly as almost to drown the workmen. A great quantity of organic remains is found in this clay. Shells are very numerous and are more similar to those now existing than what are found in the oolite strata, particularly to those in the tropical seas. Petrified crabs and lobsters, and fishes, were buried in the sand. When sand begins to drift it speadily spreads in every direction, laying waste all land through which it passes. Such has been the case of Egypt, nearly half the ancient empire has been converted into a desert; and in France a sand flood is progressing from the Bay of Biscay over an extensive country. In Scotland a district of ten miles, formerly the granary of Morayshire, has been covered with sand. The only means of prevention which can be adopted is to sow the sand hills with *bent*, which thrives even on bare land, and keeps it together. Gravel is the next alluvial substance, which is merely a coarser kind of sand. The next is clay, of which the finest description is called porcelain, of which china is made. Potters' clay, of which pottery is made, is less pure, and brick clay still less so. The next alluvial substance is loam. It contains vegetable remains. Large tracts of country in various parts of the world are composed of loam and clay washed down by the rivers in time of flood. The most remarkable examples are the Deltas of the Nile, the Po, and of the River in China. The fertile country of Holland has been formed in this manner. Another alluvial formation is *peat*, a known or black vegetable substance, which burns with much alacrity, and is used in many places as fuel. Great trunks of trees, sometimes 120 feet long and ten feet in diameter, have been extracted from peat bogs in a perfect state of preservation. Peat is remarkable for preserving substances from decay; human remains are frequently found, after a lapse of a century, without any symptoms of decomposition; and the body of a woman, in a perfect condition, with sandals on her feet, and otherwise dressed in the ancient British costume, was dug out of a peat moss in Lincolnshire, where she had been preserved sixteen or seventeen hundred years. There has been much dispute as to the origin of peat moss, but it is most generally attributed to the matter left on the earth by the decay of forests and other vegetable substances.

In the proper intervals of these lectures the learned gentleman introduced, as on previous occasions, numerous drawings and specimens illustrative of his subject. We are glad to find that the attendance is, notwithstanding the various external attractions peculiar to the season, is rather on the increase than otherwise, the ladies, in particular, seeming to appreciate their value, the front seats being nightly occupied by parallel lines of well-dressed females, several of whom we perceive busily engaged noting down the heads of the lectures.—*Albion, June* 23.

THE RACE OF BISHOPS, OR ALL IN THE DOWNS.

The running for the Derby on Thursday, as all the world knows, excited the most extraordinary interest and a full account of it may be read in all the daily papers. Our sporting space, however, to-day must be devoted to the detail of another race, which toook place on Tuesday, of far more powerful importance to the community. The *stakes* to be run for were of immense magnitude, being nothing less than the wealth of the whole Protestant Hierarchy. A deep sensation pervaded the spiritual body on the occasion, but the betting in favour of the Bishops against the Dissenters was very brisk. The place of starting was Lambeth Palace, and the winning-post St. James's Palace, his Majesty being declared the umpire. The Bishops, it was well known, had determined on a *grand stand*, and the muster was accordingly exceedingly strong, but there was one false start from the Exeter horse, *Slang* having, from his usual impatience, endeavoured to *take the lead*. The principal crack horse backed against the Bishops was the noted horse *Chancellor*, universally acknowledged to possess first-rate powers. The company assembled presented a very splendid appearance, from its having been announced that the *Drawing-room stakes* would be run for on the same day. On the preparations being made for the second start, it was found that the DUBLIN nag *Mitre* and the KILDARE tit *Crook* were not *brought into the field*, as it was understood they did not like the *course* as prepared; and the MEATH horse the *Prelate*, though entered on the list, was sulky, and *would not leave the stable*.

On the signal being given, *Slang*, as usual, took the lead; but on coming too near the *Chancellor* he received a *severe kick*, which sent him into *the back ground*. This made way for the *Canterbury colt*, an animal exceedingly fond of his *stall*. These went together at a rattling pace, followed by the *old Grey horse*, and the Irish horse *Armagh*. The rear was brought up in a straggling manner by the *Spencer colt*, a beast which, though always in motion, never *gets over the ground*; the Stanley *Highflyer*, hot, fiery, and mettlesome; a reputed racer, but continually *tossing his head*, and plunging violently, when *checked or galled*, which caused him on this occasion to *bolt*, as did also the *Westmoreland Yeoman*, showy without strength, and a flourisher without bottom; the *Richmond Postman*, a horse of *some character*, but *little action*; the *Ripon Goose*, a dull, spiritless animal, who used to be accounted capable of *flying over the ground* in "*Prosperity*" times, but never, in the opinion of the best judges, could more than *waddle*. These two at the end of the race were not *placed*. There was considerable *tailing* among the black cattle, each trying for a translation into the other's place; the *Durham Priest* was first, then came the *London Apostle*, followed by the *Winchester Saint*, and so on, to the poorest of the set, the *Llandaff Confirmer*. These were sorry *galled jades*, and winced most ludicrously, as they were kept in check by the *Lambton Jockey*, a high mettled courser of great promise, and one likely to become the *Premier horse* in the kingdom.

We have little further to detail, saving as respects two others, which it was suspected would run *on the wrong side of the post*, the *Lansdowne Petty*, and the *Melbourne Lamb*. Little interest, however, was taken in their movements, as they possess no first-rate qualities. Toward the close four leading horses kept close together; the *Chancellor* and the *Old Grey Horse*, however, considerably *distressed* the others; they made no use of the whip, except to *flog their opponents*; and, at the close, their own pace was but a canter, while the Bishops' party, at the top of their exhausted speed, came in roaring and snorting. It is supposed that they will, in consequence, turn out *broken winded*.

His Majesty, who was at his post, was at first disposed to decide in favour of the *Chancellor* and the *Old Grey*; but the Queen and others in-

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sisted the other way, and at present it stands as a neck-and-neck race; but how his Majesty will ultimately decide at the next heat remains to be seen.—*Satirist, June* 1.

SALES AT THE SOMERSET HOUSE EXHIBITION.

Inter sylvas academici quærére vérum---HORACE.
Seek truth in the recesses of the academy.

Notwithstanding the complaints of modern artists that their works are neglected for the baked imitations of *Claude, Vandyck*, or *Raphaël*, the ready sale which some of the pictures now exhibiting at Somerset-house have found, demonstrates how ill-founded are the murmurings of that querulous race.

We subjoin a few, with the names of the purchasers:—

No. 12. *An Italian Peasant Girl*, bought by the Marquess of HERTFORD.
His lordship bought one also in 1798; we trust that this will prove a better bargain.

No. 63. *Ola Mortality*.—The Marquess of AILESBURY.

No. 122. *Not at Home*.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY.

No. 126. *An Old Fisherman*.—Bishop of EXETER.
The crafty expression of the old snarer is well preserved.

No. 147. A View near *Farnboro*.
The above is purchased by the Rev. Dr. Long, Canon of Windsor, who has some connexion with that dull uninteresting appendage to the county of Kent and Greenwich Hospital.

No. 128. *A Sea Piece*,—Lord HARBOROUGH.
His lordship intends to have this *slung up* in his cabin during his summer trips, as, like the sated maiden in the Song of Solomon, "he is sick of *love*."

No. 129. *Greeks, with Arab Horses*—Count D'ORSAY and Lord ALVANLEY.

No. 177. *Portrait of Francis Const Esq.*
Purchased by Mr. OSMAN of the *New Drop, Old Bailey*, from a grateful sense of benefits received and who intends to hang it up in the large frame in which he has hitherto exhibited his own efforts of *art*, all of which the best *judges* have declared were *capitally executed*.

No. 205. *Mrs. Lane Fox*.—Lord FORESTER.

No. 223. *The Rival Drawings*.—The BATHURSTS and COCKBURNS.

No. 252. *Ruins of a Fountain*.—Lord ELDON.

No. 279. *Study from Nature*.—H. R. H. the Duke of GLOUCESTER.

No. 336. *The Exhibition of Fantoccini*.—The TREASURY MAJORITY

No. 359. *The Novice*.—Lady AILESBURY.

No. 384. *Chichester Cross*.—Dr. MALTBY

No. 428. *Waiting for a Turn*.—Sir ROBERT PEEL.

No. 430. *Portrait of a Hackney*.—J. W. CROKER.

No. 461. *A Greek Woman*—Countess of CHESTERFIELD.

No. 467. *The Seducer*.—TOM RAIKES.

No. 478. *A Greek*.—Lord ALLEN.

No. 540. *Satan, Sin, and Death*.—H. R. H. the Duke of CUMBERLAND, LONG WELLESLEY, and Sir HENRY HALFORD, M. D.

No. 594. *A Frame, containing Two Drawings of the captive*.—Purchased for Lord SIDMOUTH.
His lordship's *penchant* for *hanging* and *drawing captives* was remarkable during his administration.

No. 600. *Boys blowing Bladders*.—O'CONNELL and his Tail.

No. 886. *Design for the Fishmongers' Company*.
Old Vulgarity, we hear, is in treaty for this picture, and is much hurt that *any design* of the sort should have been *made public*.

No. 992. *Cookham Grove, Berks*.
Purchased by the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, who has assisted in raising the original building, it being the country house of WILLIAM HENRY FLEMING, of Cookham, in the county of Berks, *Esquire*, and of Farringdon-street and Petticoat-lane, in the county of Middlesex, *pawnbroker*.

No. 987. Portrait of a well-known *Ratcatcher* and *his Dog*.—Sir ROBERT PEEL and TOMMY HOLMES.

No. 988. *Game*, bought out of their pensions, by HARRIET ARBUTHNOT, BAG HAWKE, and Miss CHESTER.

No. 1035. *Lord Althorp's Bust, in bronze*.
This was manufactured by Butlin, expressly for the grateful members of the Pension List, who, bearing fully in mind his lordship's speech in November, 1830, felt anxious to mark their sense of his lordship's conduct in an appropriate *material*.

APPROPRIATE TEXTS.

A society of reverend gentlemen, who are denominated "Popular Preachers," have recently displayed great and unrivalled ingenuity in the choice of suitable texts of Scripture, from which they purpose edifying their patrons. Sermons from the following passages, in a very old and much neglected volume, are to be preached before the distinguished personages below:—

His Majesty—"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice."

The Ministry—"Whoso walketh uprightly shall be safe."

The Duke of Gloucester—"Folly is joy to him that is destitute of wisdom."

The House of Lords—"Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither."

The House of Commons—"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of strife."

The Duke of Wellington—"Riches and honour are with me."

The Duke of St. Alban's—"He that hath no rule over his own, is like a city that is broken down."

The Duchess—"Strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

The Countess of Harrington—"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

The Marquis of Worcester—"I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding."

Lady Ellenborough—"I have peace-offering with me."

Lord Ellenborough—"She shall give to thy head an ornament of grace."

Countess D'Orsay—"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Count D'Orsay—"Love her, and she shall keep thee."

Sir George Warrender—"Set on the great pot, and seeth pottage."

Old Coke of Norfolk—"Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds.

Old Cobbett—"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."

M. D. Hill—"A talebearer revealeth secrets. Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth."

Sir Robert Peel—"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Dan. O'Connell—"Scornful men bring a city into a snare. As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife."

Daniel Whittle Harvey—"Whoso walketh uprightly shall be safe, but he that is perverse in his ways, shall fall at once."

Horace Clagget and *Sir Windham Anstruther*—"If they have nothing to pay, why should you take away the bed from under them?"

Sir Lumley Skeffington, Pea Green Hayne, Captain Garth, and Jerdan—"I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

MISCELLANEA.

MR. HOLT MACKENZIE.—The high character enjoyed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie makes us think that his letter, which appeared in the *Courier* on Saturday, as an advertisement, is deserving of some notice. In that, he tells the Electors of Elgin, Banff, Peterhead, &c., that he has taken a "resolution," because, among other reasons, "the narrow and exclusive spirit of party, against which he has uniformly protested, appears still to prevail, to an extent seriously injurious to the public interests, and utterly inconsistent with the true principles of Reform." What does Mr. Mackenzie mean? Are the Tories and High Churchmen not more strictly banded together than ever, can any rational men hope to meet them without using the same party weapons? Does he wish Earl Grey to take any of the Tories into his councils, or give them seats at the public Board? This has already been done too much, and we defy any man to find in the political history of this country an administration that has employed more of its appointments to the members of an opposite party than has the administration of Earl Grey. When Mr. Mackenzie speaks of party principles being too prevalent, does he allude to the retirement of the Terrified part of the administration? If he do, we can understand his complaint, and Mr. Mackenzie is less worthy than we thought of the support of an independent and reforming constituency. Perhaps Mr. Mackenzie wishes that some of the Ultra-Radical party who has not avowed his enmity to the Church, and that Earl Grey, being, pledged to maintain the Church, cannot possibly introduce them into power? The Noble Earl wishing to act up to his professions, and being moderate and cautious in his proceedings, finds comparatively few politicians of the same way of thinking. They are all too much attached to the Tories, or too Radical, for the moderate and cautious policy of Earl Grey, which consequently, narrows very much the circle out of which the can choose assistants and coadjutors. The nation has yet, after having so long been struggling between parties to be educated in a just and moderate policy, the principle of which is a due regard to existing privileges, remembering that however abstractedly unjust, they have long received the national sanction, while at the same time reforms such as are required by the spirit of the age, are promoted. The want of statesmen drilled into these principles narrows Earl Grey's choice, and the direction it has taken seems, somehow or other, to have offended Mr. Mackenzie. At least we know no other circumstance than the manner in which they have been filled up which can so suddenly have brought Mr. Holt Mackenzie to separate himself from the administration, and give up his unpaid office at the Board of Controul.—*Courier, June* 23.

The Parisians are very indignant at the expose of M. Thiers's corruption in taking 25,000 francs out of the 125,000 francs paid for a little job in the shape of a miniature ship of war on the Seine for the fete of July last year. It seems that of the 125,000 francs the jobbers charged 76,000, of which Thiers, if they speak the truth, had 25,000.

The report on the affair of the Birmingham muskets has been printed, but not published; and it is believed that the Government will keep it back. The whole was a scandalous job. By the agreement, the contractors were to be paid ten days after each delivery; but the jobbers, in order to get their share of the spoil surely in their hands paid over 2,700,000 francs before a single musket was delivered. This is the way in which things are done in France.—

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the carpets he saw at the late Royal exhibition of French manufactures at Paris—

"The carpets are superior to the English, in being made of one piece, and of more solid and durable workmanship. But then, the price of that species of labour, and the cost of materials, make them such expensive commodities that none but very wealthy people can afford to use them. There is one at the exhibition of about 20 feet by 20, the pattern of which is an imitation of a black Cachmere shawl, for which the most exorbitant price of 55,000 francs (2,200*l.* sterling) is asked."

Pianofortes of a new description, and of a square form, were also exhibited—

"The pianofortes have, by being made a foot deeper than formerly, obtained an increase in the size of the sounding-board; which gives them very nearly all the power and richness of your grand pianofortes, and entirely corrects the deficiency of sound but too often prevalent in the last octave of the latter, owing to the narrow width of the sounding-board under that octave. The perfection imparted by this means to square pianofortes is certainly an improvement; as their form, both for convenience and appearance, is by all means preferable to that of the grand pianos."—*Spectator, May* 25.

THE KEMBLES.—It was said some time ago that Charles Kemble had actually arrived in this country with Mrs. Butler, his daughter—there is not one word of truth in this report—they are still in America, and, from what we hear, continue their attraction so powerfully, that their anticipated profits are not rated at less than 8000*l.* per annum, for three years to come, if they choose to stay in the United—or, as it appears, the politically Dis-united—States so long. We admit that so protracted a residence in such a country must be not over-agreeable. Yet, when a pill is so admirably gilt, it may be prudent, and perhaps not quite so disagreeable, to swallow it. It should appear, if this account be true, that Mr. Butler is very much of our opinion, for he consents to follow the example of certain lords and gentlemen who have preceded him, and allows his wife to continue her professional exertions. We are very glad he does, for perhaps he may under all circumstances, not object to let us have one peep at her when she returns to England. Three years is a long period to look forward to, yet time flies; and when she returns she perhaps may act upon a sort of Tontine principle—for the benefit of the survivors. We sincerely hope she is as comfortably as she deserves to be, and that her happiness as a wife may be proportionate to her excellence as a daughter.

HEROES AT LISBON.—There has been, what may be called, a "blow-up" (*sine pulvere*) at Lisbon, between two very considerable persons, Sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c., and General Bacon, K. T. S. Nothing can more clearly exhibit the sort of discipline and arrangement as well as feeling which exist in the army of Don Pedro than the *exposé* which has taken place.

We cannot give all the correspondence, but an outline of the affair will suffice.

Some reports of an unpleasant nature having been circulated as to the mode in which General Bacon, K. T. S., (son-in-law of the late Lady Oxford,) had disposed of some booty taken by the troops under his command at Vallonga, Sir John Milley Doyle undertook, as a friend of General Bacon, to write to him to tell him of those reports, he, Milley, being a confidential aid de-camp of Don Pedro, and a person supposed to stand very well with the ex-Emperor.

Bacon answered this communication by denying the truth of the statement; but this latter somehow did not get to Sir Milley in time to be answered before Bacon sent him a message by Captain Wakefield.

Milley, however, refused to meet Bacon till he had cleared his character from the charges which the said Milley had previously told him he did not believe; upon which Bacon, K. T. S., wrote the following brief but pithy epistle;—

"Alcantara, April 28, 1834.

"You are a dirty, cowardly, backbiting, infamous scoundrel; and if you dare retrieve your lost character, you will make your appointment with Capt. Wakefield to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; if not, I shall not write to you, to consider yourself horsewhipped, but I will apply the end to the most vulnerable part of your disgraceful and dishonourable person.

(Signed) "A. BACON.

"To Sir John M. Doyle, K. C. B."

Sir Milley, however, was not to be moved by such sweet words, and continued to decline any meeting, and the correspondence finished with this letter of Sir Milley's:—

"8, Rua das Necesaidades, April 29, 1834.

"Sir—Since Captain W. left my house this morning, I have had a consultation with my friends, who are decidedly of opinion that I cannot meet or hold any communication with you until you convince the public that the charges brought against you are without foundation. I was not, or am not, your accuser; but whenever your court-martial is held, I, if called forward, will produce the persons who will give the documentary evidence which they placed in my hands; and, after what has passed, if you wish it, I will become the prosecutor myself.

(Signed) "J. M. DOYLE.'

The next day Sir Milley was dismissed from Pedro's service, and informed that, if he meddled with Bacon, or any of his affairs, he would be treated in the true liberating style, and be clapped up in Belem (quære Bedlam?). Upon which Bacon wrote to desire the most rigid investigation into his conduct; and Milley, we suppose, may go and *whistle* for his reappointment.

The legacy duty in Ireland, in the last year, was 25,424*l.*, and the probate duty 37,457*l.* In England, legacy, duty, 1,093,343*l.*; probate duty, 839,041*l.* In Scotland, legacy duty, 56,674*l.*; probate duty, 46,422*l.*

In 1712 there were 3,070,000 newspapers sent through the Post-office; in 1796, 8,600,000; in 1831, 12,200,000; and in 1833, 41,600,000. The average number of newspapers sent from London daily may be about 40,000; and instances have occurred, at periods of unusual interest, of above 100,000 newspapers being sent from the metropolis in one day.

A Brussels paper has published the following document, showing the amount expended on the construction and armament of the fortresses, from the year 1815 until the end of 1827;—Maestricht, 3,125,000 florins; Liege, 2,885,000fl.; Huy, 509,900fl.; Namur, 5,165,115.; Dinant, 425,000fl.; Marlebourge, 265,000fl.; Philippeville, 304,000fl.; Bouillon, 50,000fl.; Charleron, 6,540fl.; Mons, 11,423,427fl.; Ath. 5,888,000fl.; Menin, 3,993,000fl.; Ypres, 3,958,497fl.; Nieuport, 4,530,000fl.; Ostend, 5,537.000fl.; Antwerp, 3,000,000fl.; Tournay, 4,089,000fl.; Termonde, 2,989,057fl.; Oudenarde, 3,378,000fl.; Ghent, 3,317,000fl. The expenses for artillery, stores, and the armament of these different fortresses come to 13,500,000fl.; making a total of 84,372,366fl. or 178,565,876 francs.

"Arbuthnot," said the man what played the *hero* at Waterloo, and the *Leander* at Harriet Wilson's. "When does Mrs. A. resemble the interval between Ash-Wednesday and Easter-Sunday?" Arbuthnot gave eighteenpence to old Eldon, in the hope of being instantly prompted with an answer, but both were in crambo. "When she is *Lent* to be sure, Sappy," retorted the great man of the small class.

KING'S BENCH EDUCATION.—When a recruit from the plough has undergone a few months' drilling in the army it is said his carriage is so suddenly altered, and his appearance so metamorphosed, that if he returned to his native village his own family would scarcely recognize him for the same man. I have, in common with others, noticed these changes in external characters, but I have never seen any mutation equal to those brought about by the magic of a prison. Whoever will trouble themselves to observe men in prison will see keepers of chandlers' shops, coal-shed men, greengrocers, and numerous others who have been in a little way of drudgery trade, some habited in garbs suitable to their various callings; but if they note them in a week or a fortnight afterwards, their dirty habiliments are cast off, for which are substituted a fashionably-cut shooting jacket, a frock or jockey coat, with cap placed *à la militaire*. These dresses are purchased of some of the broken-down gentry of the place. Several you will observe industriously cultivating the growth of their mustachios, strutting up and down the parade, with head erect, arm in arm with some swindling dandy of the town; the clothes they have on, it is true, are not very good, perhaps absolutely shabby and filthy; they, however indicate the change they have undergone, the character they have assumed, and the alteration of their ideas. To those who know mankind one thing is clear—namely, that these man do not any longer, come what may, mean to be considered drudges in society; they have, from all they have seen and heard in prison, already formed a thousand utopian schemes of living, like other gentlemen, without resorting to labour; the whole world and its ways, with a thorough knowledge of mankind, have flashed upon their minds as instantaneously as a stroke from the sun, and the disease is equally as fatal as the siriasis.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

One hundred and thirty thousand pounds have been allotted to the Queen of Portugal's fleet; as the value of the Miguelite ships captured in the gallant action of the 5th of July, 1833; of which the Admiral receives one-eighth, equal to £16,000.; captains and commanders, about £2000. each; lieutenants, £800.; surgeons, &c. £500.; midshipmen, &c. £300.; sailors, £200, Besides the above, the officers and men of the Queen's fleet are promised a share of captured merchant vessels—to the Admiral, £4000.; to lieutenants, £200.; and to the others in like proportion.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

The *Gazette de Tribunaux* gives an account of an event as strange as it is deplorable, which has just thrown three honourable families in Paris into dismay. A Mr. C——, residing in the Rue St. Lazare, with his wife, a young and handsome woman, to whom he had been but recently married, was in the habit of receiving at his table a particular friend a Mr S—— A few days ago Mr C——, from some sinister feeling of jealousy, returned home from his office at an earlier hour than usual. He rang the bell at the outer door leading to his apartment, but no answer was made from within. Mr C——, thinking it strange applied his eye to the key-hole, and plainly perceived Mr. S——, sitting by the side of his wife. The infuriated husband ran down to the porter's lodge, and asked the porter who was with his wife. The porter, however, denied that any one had been to Mrs. C——s apartment. Mr. C—— immediately sent for a locksmith, and on forcing the door of his apartment, he was struck with horror and surprise at discovering Mr S—— by the side of his wife; both of them were perfectly inanimate. Madame C—— was cold, but the body of Mr S—— was still warm; and the surgeon who was called in gave his opinion that he might have been restored if assistance had been rendered five minutes sooner. It is impossible to say whether the death of these two persons is to be attributed to suicide or whether they were suffocated accidentally by charcoal. There is ground to suppose the latter, as some charcoal was burning very intensely in an iron pot, which had been placed too forward on the fireplace, so that the fumes from it did not ascend the chimney. There was no disorder in the attitude or dress of the two victims.

THE ILLEGITIMATE CLAUSE. This pleasant part of the Poor Laws Bill will, no doubt, occupy the very serious attention of the Committee, since his Majesty takes such a deep interest in it. Some people talk of the establishment of a hospital, after the fashion of those in France, for *enfans trouvès*; but Lord Althorp's wisdom supersedes the law, as delivered by Moses on Mount Sinai. It is there said, that the sins of the fathers would be visited upon the children, even to "the third and fourth generation," whereas his Lordship proposes to visit the sins of the children upon the parents of as many previous generations; since grandfathers and grandmothers will be held liable for the support of the little godsends.

At this moment hosts of foreigners are in London; they literally shade the streets with their mustaches and whiskers. Among the most distinguished are the Princes of Moskwa (young Ney) and Echmukl (Davoust). They dined the other day at Richmond with the young *bear*. The Prince of Moskwa is the individual, who, some years ago, when but a boy, insulted and threatened the Duke of Wellington at the Opera, in Paris, from a feeling that he had been instrumental in the death of his father. The duke declined any explanation, and gave the fiery youth into the hands of the police. Young Ney is married to a daughter of Lafitte.

A CARD.—The Marquis of Worcester very respectfully informs the visitors and residents of Brighton, that he *horses* two coaches to and from that fashionable watering place, and is remarkably careful of all passengers and parcels intrusted to his care. He occasionally mounts the box himself, and drives past and over every thing on the road. He is known to handle the ribbons with remarkable grace and dexterity. As a specimen of his skill, he recently drove in "The Criterion" from the metropolis, and returned the next morning, tooling up "The Wonder." The Marquis begs to state that his civility and mode of hailing passengers on the road are proverbial among his brethren of the whip. His style, too, of *tipping* off a glass of *nutriment* has been the theme of general admiration, and has been imitated by every cod, high and dry, either side Crawley. The marquis has at command an assortment of oaths suited to all occasions. Can swear like a gentleman or a *Jehu* with admirable facility, at a minute's notice, and will be found an exceedingly amusing companion to his customers, as, from experience, he is well versed in horse-flesh. His dress he has adapted to this *elevated* sphere of life, in which he so eminently excels, and all acknowledge the *habits* suit him exactly.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETOR'S by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, where all communications addressd to the EDITOR, are received.